THE HARVARD REGISTER.

VOL. II. No. 2. CAMBRIDGE, AUGUST, 1880. PRICE 25 CENTS.

SILVER.

ITS DEVELOPMENT IN THE FINE ARTS.

From the New York Daily Commercial Bulletin, March, 20, 1880.

The marvellous "Bonanza" in Nevada, and the more recent discoveries of the "Carbonates" in Colorado, quite throw into the shade the "Wondrous Tale of Alroy" itself, and we believe there is very good reason to accept them as much more solidly founded on fact. This being the case, there ought to be no reason why the "raw material" of silver should not, in the near future, be accessible and available at a more advantageous rate in this country than anywhere else in the world.

It by no means diminishes our satisfaction in this prospect to know that contemporaneously with the development of our vast natural resources of this sort, there is going on in the United States a scarcely less important development of our artistic resources for utilizing these resources in the highest and most civilizing spirit. A visit to the silver-rooms of Mr. THEODORE B. STARR (of the late firm of Starr & Marcus), No. 206 Fifth Avenue, in this city, will show that if we are to become as familiar with silver as were the Incas of Peru, we shall also be relatively as skilled as they in making it inhere in the æsthetic and domestic culture of our people. Nor is this a light thing. For, when the Spanish invaders entered the realm of the Incas, the æsthetic industries of Peru were at a higher point, as the poor remains of them even now show, than those of Spain herself. Silver was wrought into utensils and ornaments then in Peru with a taste and wealth of fancy unknown, not only to the Spaniards of the sixteenth century, but to the English and the American silversmiths of the first half of the nineteenth century. All that we are happily changing. The forms, the finish, and the decorations in repoussé, in appliqué, and inlaid work, of the silver-ware now daily shown in such salesrooms as those we have mentioned, would have merited the worshipful approbation of those noble artists in silver, the London master-goldsmiths of the age of Elizabeth, themselves. Master George Heriot would not have disowned them. There is a story of an old European gourmet, who travelled in the interior of the country some years ago, and came back broken-hearted to New York, weeping, fairly, to find, as he said, "what noble meat God had sent America, and what infernal cooks the de'il had sent after it." Let us be thankful that the shining treasures of the Sierra Nevada and Rocky Mountains are likely to fall into more worthy hands.

OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

HIS UNSOLICITED LETTER TO MABIE, TODD, & CO.

Boston, Sept. 17th 1878

Messrs. Mabie, Todd & Co.

Gentlemen,

I have sent one of your pens to have a point mended, through Messrs. Hooker, Lewis & Co. of this city.

You may like to know that I have used this pen constantly for more than twenty years, from the days of a book of mine called "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table" 1857–8 until last Friday without exception and always with perfect satisfaction. I have written with it half a dozen or more volumes, a large number of Essays etc and thousands of letters.

I do not know whether you care for this testimonial, but I feel as if the pen which has carried out so much of my thought and brought back so much in various forms in return was entitled to this certificate of honorable service.

Yours Gentlemen truly

Oliver Wendell Holmes

Franklin Press: Rand, Avery, & Co., Boston.

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(PRINTERS TO THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS,)

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We are happy to avail ourselves of THE HARVARD REGISTER, to bring before a strictly literary audience the merits of our establishment in the line of book-manufacture. Our imprint by no means appears upon all the work which emanates from our presses. The publisher, as a rule, derives what credit there may be from superior workmanship; and we cannot now say all we could wish to invite direct attention to our office. We insert, however, a few extracts from the many testimonials received from those whom we have served.

We may say, however, that we have probably the largest and best-appointed printing-establishment in the United States. Our equipment of the best founts of type is being constantly renewed. We have the latest and most costly presses for the production of artistic work. Our proof-reading has become so favorably known for accuracy, erudition, and fidelity to the genius of the author, as to be employed by those who have their press-work done elsewhere. Our ability in *prompt manufacture and delivery* can best be illustrated by one of the subjoined extracts. We shall be pleased to correspond with those who have in view the publishing of

Memoirs, Histories, Library or Society Catalogues, Novels, Travels, Briefs, Church Manuals, Sermons, Essays, Poems, School-Books, Text-Books, Plain or Illustrated Works of any and every description.

RAND, AVERY, & CO., BOSTON.

TRANSLATIONS.

BOSTON, July, 1879.

The translator desires to thank the gentleman who reads this manuscript and proof for his very intelligent care of work, that, for lack of time, had to be presented in the rough. The proof in all respects is superior; and I hope to fall into such skilful hands again. I shall later have a novel of a distinguished author, who will make arrangements with her publisher for my translation; and I shall request that the printing, proof-reading, etc., be done with those concerned in this book.

VIRGINIA CHAMPLIN.

QUICK BOOK-MAKING.

That M. Ernst Renan's lectures on "Rome and Christianity," recently delivered in England, and called by the author "English Conferences," a book of 169 pages, 16mo, could be translated from French, nicely printed, stereotyped, folded, bound, and made ready for market, within a week of the time that the steamer brought the French copy to Boston, seems incredible. Yet precisely this feat has been performed by James R. Osgood & Co., and the printers Rand, Avery, & Co., of Boston. On Thursday, the 24th of June, Mr. Osgood received the French copy, and immediately resolved to outstrip all other American publishers in producing the work. Mrs. Clement, the author of "Artists of the Nineteenth Century," agreed to furnish him with a translation of the lecture on Marcus Aurelius for Friday morning, and engaged to have the remaining lectures all translated, and ready for the printer, Monday morning. This promise was fulfilled; and the printing, stereotyping, etc., was so quickly done by Messrs. Rand, Avery, & Co., that on Wednesday the book was passed over to the binder; and on Thursday, at five P.M., the edition was ready for sale. — *From The Paper World.*

BIOGRAPHY.

TO THE READER.

I am under great obligation to you for your care and kindness in making queries, and also for the general accuracy of the proofs when they come to me. Your note on pp. 217, 219, has been carefully read over, and the passages referred to have been re-read. Dr. Osgood *did* say, according to the New-York *Tribune's* report, that Byron was a child of *eight* years when Bryant was born. I have taken pains to procure a report that passed under Dr. Osgood's revision. In this he substitutes *six* for *eight*, but makes no other change. I would like to have this alteration made in the plate (p. 49). The other statements I would not dare to alter without conferring with Dr. Osgood, and for this there is not time. Allibone is *wrong* as to the date of Bryant's birth. He is wrong also as to Fitz-Greene Halleck's birth, and so is Duyckinck. Bryant's reference to Shakespeare (p. 42) is wrong. It was, as you say, Wordsworth who said, "The good die first." This passed Bryant's revision, however; it is *what he said*, and I would not dare to alter it. The use of *is* for *are* (on p. 87) was, of course, an oversight on my part, and I am obliged to you for your alteration. I notice your punctuation does not agree with that of Bryant's text in the extracts from his poems. In many cases I think your pointing an improvement, though I took pains in copying to preserve the pointing of the text. I used the Household Edition. I mark a few instances where, perhaps, it would be safer to follow Bryant's pointing, though I do not insist on this.

D. J. HILL.

NOVELS.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1878.
[Chas. Scribner's Sons.]

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO., BOSTON.

Gentlemen, — To save time I send you the proof of the "Cossacks" 102-249 directly, Scribner's being closed to-day. Yours is the cleanest and most careful proof I have ever received. Let me ask you to be careful to spell *centre, sabre, sombre*, etc., as I write them, with *re*. The rules of a printing-house should never contest the author's spelling when he insists on it. Words in *our* I give up to you. The book has to be sold in England, and English critics are unmerciful to American spelling. I am, sirs, yours very truly,

EUGENE SCHUYLER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1879.

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO.

Gentlemen, — The preface will be sent you to-morrow, and your trouble with "One of the Fools" will soon end. Let me thank you for the care you have exercised in getting out his "Errand," and especially your excellent proof-reader for his patience and invaluable suggestions.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

A. W. TOURGEE.

TOWN MEMORIAL.

HANOVER, MASS., Dec. 2, 1878.

Gentlemen, — In acknowledging the receipt of the Record of the Dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument in Hanover, allow me most cordially to congratulate you on the beautiful and attractive appearance of the pamphlet. A distinguished literary man, after looking it through, declared it to be the handsomest pamphlet he had ever seen. The perfect taste, the excellence of work, the fidelity in carrying out instructions, the patience and readiness to oblige, have made my dealings with you so agreeable and satisfactory, that, in connection with you, I have found "labor itself to be a pleasure." The thoroughness of whatever is done in your establishment was manifest in all the particulars pertaining to the pamphlet, even to the humble but not unimportant one of packing. The book you bound for me, containing accounts of the hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town, celebration, the monument fair, and the monument dedication, is sightly and satisfactory, — very much more than was expected, owing to the difference in shape and size in that of which it was made up. You have done credit to yourselves, and you have done vastly more than justice to me. You are at liberty, if it can be of any service to you, to make such use of this letter as may seem proper to you. With very great regard, and with kind wishes for prosperity and welfare for every one of the proprietors of "The Franklin Press," I am very sincerely your friend,

W. HENRY BROOKS.

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

BELOIT COLLEGE, BELOIT, WIS., Dec. 6, 1879.

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO.

Dear Sirs, — I must leave it to your judgment to select type, and adjust the arrangement tastefully. . . . Please take any liberties with the form of the copy which will favor neatness and good taste. I have been exceedingly gratified with the manner in which printers and proof-reader have done their part. I suppose the publishers will direct about the quality of paper and size of page. I shall be glad to see good paper and a liberal margin.

Very truly yours,

A. L. CHAPIN.

TEXT-BOOKS.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE, NEW YORK, Oct. 6, 1879.

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO.

Dear Sirs, — Many thanks for the care you have taken with the proof-sheets, and for the many suggestions you have made. The appearance of the book, as regards typography and illustration, is unexceptionable, and all who have seen the sheets have made it a subject of particular mention. It is a model of good taste in book-making.

Very truly yours,

WORTHINGTON C. FORD.

NEW YORK, June 30, 1880.

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO.

Gentlemen, — Please send us fifty of printed labels used on bundles sent to Altemus. He reports that he never received sheets in such perfect order. We congratulate you on doing a thoroughly good thing.

Truly yours,

CHAS. SCRIBNER'S SONS.

LEGISLATIVE WORK.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, BOSTON, Oct. 16, 1878.

My dear Sirs, — You are models of promptness and accuracy in printing. I return the proof herewith, and leave town to-morrow morning at 8.30 for two days.

Yours very truly,

ALEXANDER H. RICE.

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO.

SARATOGA, Aug. 7, 1878.

The books reached me at Mount Desert, and in my judgment they do great credit to your house. I believe the letterpress is absolutely correct, which, with me, is a great point to attain.

JOHN D. WASHBURN.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BOSTON, Dec. 7, 1877.

Gentlemen, — I desire to express to you my full appreciation of the promptness with which you printed my autumn briefs. I am much obliged to you for the assistance you rendered me thereby: I do not know what I should have done without it.

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM CALEB LORING.

TO RAND, AVERY, & CO.

GENERAL STATUTES.

924 MCPHERSON SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D.C. Sept. 3, 1878.

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO.

Dear Sirs, — The copy of the supplement, as finally issued, which you send me, is received with thanks, and I am greatly pleased with its appearance. Of the nineteen numbers which we have issued as editors, this is certainly by far the best printed of them all. Its appearance in paper and print is all that could be desired of such a work, and no State in the Union can show its laws in such handsome style. When it is bound with the rest of the volume, already in plates, there will be a marked contrast. The number has been a very difficult one to edit, — most so of all, — and much labor was devoted to it. On the whole, I think the public ought to be well satisfied with this year's supplement.

I am very respectfully yours, &c.,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON.

MATHEMATICAL WORKS.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., Feb. 17, 1879.

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Gentlemen, — I was very much pleased with the style of the composition and the accuracy of the second proofs which you sent, especially the mathematical work.

Yours respectfully,

CHAS. E. GREENE.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK LOAN AND IMPROVEMENT CO., NEW YORK, Aug. 12, 1879.

MESSRS. RAND, AVERY, & CO, BOSTON, MASS.

Gentlemen, — I return to-day the final batch of text proof, "Field Engineer." It surprises me, how free from error your proofs are.

Yours truly,

W. S. SHUNK.

THE HARVARD REGISTER,

AN ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. July 30, 1880.

Received of C. H. Lincoln Esq Two Dollars,

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Moore King

Editor and Publisher.

All Subscriptions begin with No. 1. If all Numbers have not been received, please notify the publisher at once.

No. 508.

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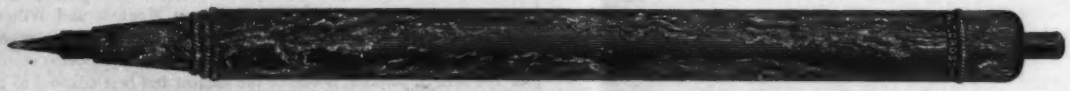

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Pocket, and Giants for Vest Pocket or Cord. So this will be largely superseded.

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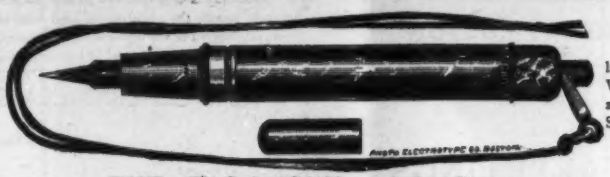

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"John & James Dobson, whose carpet-warehouse occupies the whole of the five-story stone-front building, Nos. 525 and 527 Washington Street, are the largest carpet-manufacturers[1] in this country. Their immense manufactory, at the Falls of Schuylkill, Pennsylvania, gives employment to 2,500 persons, manufacturing daily, on an average, about 25,000 pounds of wool into carpets of every grade, from the finest Moquets and Wiltons down to the commonest ingrains. Its manufactures, amounting to several million dollars yearly, are sold throughout this country. The Boston store, in charge of Herman S. Judkins, is one of the neatest and best adapted to the carpet-trade in Boston; and the stock contained in it is as choice and complete as that of any house in this line in the United States. John & James Dobson are the only manufacturers in the world that can furnish a retail department complete with the productions of their own looms. They were awarded the premium at the World's Exhibition at Philadelphia. They have also large stores in Philadelphia, New York, and Cincinnati. They have a large corps of designers constantly at work producing new patterns and designs, and thus with every season they are able to furnish rich and handsome carpets always of the newest style." — *King's Hand-Book of Boston.*

[1] Not only is this firm the largest carpet-manufacturers in this country, but they also give to their patrons the advantage of their large stock at manufacturers' prices, and design patterns with due regard to the styles of interior decorations. They have several retail houses in different large cities, all conducted in the name of John & James Dobson.

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The Harvard Register.

Vol. 2. *CAMBRIDGE, AUGUST, 1880.* *No. 2.*

Entered by Moses King at Boston Post Office, as second-class mail matter.

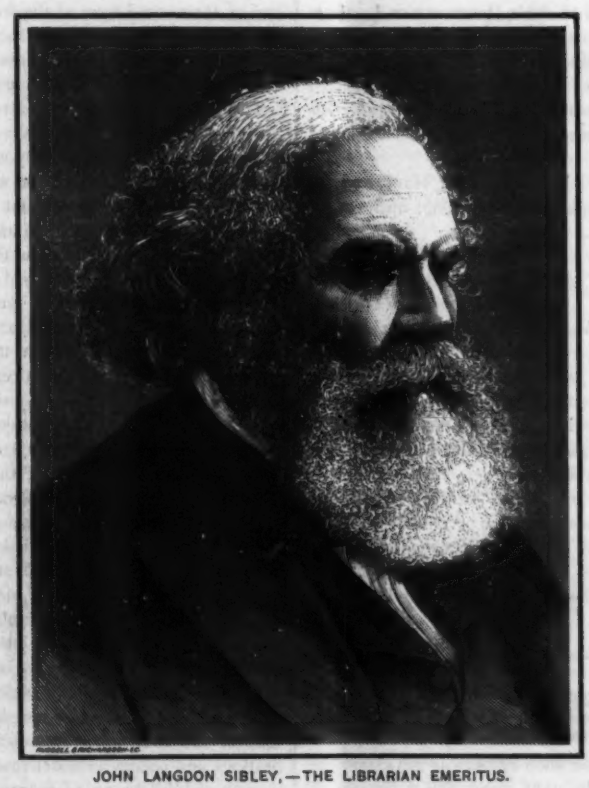
JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY.

BY WILLIAM H. BURBANK.

FEW faces are more familiar to Harvard men than that of the venerable librarian emeritus, John Langdon Sibley, who has been more or less closely connected with the Harvard College Library for nearly two generations. Mr. Sibley was born Dec. 29, 1804, at Union, Me., — of which town he is the historian. He entered Phillips Exeter Academy in the summer of 1819, and was soon placed on the Charity Foundation. In 1821 he matriculated at Harvard College, and was appointed "president's freshman" under President Kirkland. His connection with the library began while he was an undergraduate; his vacations being spent in writing for the library, and otherwise assisting the librarian. He varied his college duties by reading proof, and by various occupations, passing through college free from debt, and maintaining a high standing in his class. Graduating in 1825, he entered the Divinity School, and began his official connection with the library as assistant-librarian, on a salary of $150, the librarian then receiving but $300.

In May, 1829, he was formally ordained as pastor of the First Church in Stow, where he remained until 1833, when his love for the College induced him to return to Cambridge. During the next eight years he devoted himself principally to literary work, for a part of the time being editor and proprietor of the *American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.*

In 1841 the library was removed to Gore Hall, and Mr. Sibley was again appointed assistant-librarian. The librarian at that time was Dr. Thaddeus William Harris, the well-known American entomologist, and brother of the late James W. Harris, the devoted secretary of the College. It was he who introduced the old long-card system of cataloguing. At his death, in 1856, Mr. Sibley was appointed librarian, which position he held until he became librarian emeritus, in 1877, his retirement from active work in the library being caused by his advanced age and temporary loss of sight. At the time of removal to Gore Hall, in 1841, the library contained 41,000 volumes, and had from the permanent fund a total income of $250 a year. In 1877, when Mr. Sibley resigned as librarian, the number of volumes had increased to 164,000, exclusive of an almost equal number of pamphlets, and the permanent fund from $5,000 to $170,000. Much of this increase, both in books and money, was owing to Mr. Sibley's devotion to the interests of the library. He became known as a persistent importuner for the library, asking people to send in whatever printed matter they published. One generous giver sent a butter-firkin which contained a treasure-trove. During the late war he carefully collected whatever he could that had any bearing on the events of the day, and persistently urged scores of Harvard men setting out for the army to send in every thing that pertained to their movements; and he has thus accumulated a mass of almost indispensable materials for the future historian of the Civil War.



JOHN LANGDON SIBLEY, — THE LIBRARIAN EMERITUS.

Mr. Sibley, since 1839, has been the painstaking editor of the Triennial and Quinquennial catalogues, and has brought them to their present degree of excellence and accuracy. The earliest known catalogue of the graduates is that of 1674, a broadside beginning with the class of 1642, and containing 201 names. The first octavo Triennial was published in Boston in 1776, and contains 32 pages. The obituary dates were first inserted by Mr. Sibley in 1842, according to a plan devised by Charles Folsom (1813). He also edited the Annual Catalogue from 1850 to 1870 (inclusive). His connection with the Triennial had led him to see the necessity of having the fullest possible knowledge of the history of each member of the graduating classes. Accordingly, in 1849, he began to solicit interviews with those about to graduate, and wrote out the leading biographical incidents thus communicated to him. From this and other sources his "Notices of Harvard Graduates" has been compiled. The editions of the Triennial for 1860 and later contained an "Appeal to Graduates and Others," setting forth the necessity of biographical sketches, followed by a list of eighteen questions, similar in scope and character to those now contained in the class-books, which originated with the class of 1827.

Mr. Sibley lived a celibate life in Divinity Hall from 1826, the date of its first occupancy, to 1866, with the exception of six years and a half. There he prepared his "History of Union, Me.," and his "Index to John Adams's Works." Twenty years were spent in room No. 15. In 1866 he was married to Charlotte Augusta Langdon Cook, the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody officiating. For the last thirty-two years he has acted as chorister in singing the 78th Psalm at the Commencement dinner; succeeding, in 1849, the Rev. Dr. John Pierce (1793) of Brookline, who had performed the same part during the preceding fifty years. In 1856 Mr. Sibley received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College, and since 1846 he has been an active member of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

There is another side to Mr. Sibley's character, not so widely known as it should be, which testifies that he holds in grateful remembrance the assistance rendered him when preparing for college. In 1860 he began a series of gifts to Phillips Exeter Academy, now valued at $30,000, the income of which is ultimately to be employed for the support of meritorious and needy students. At his urgent request, the donor of the fund remained unknown to the general public till the new academy building was dedicated in 1872, when he reluctantly allowed the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody to divulge the secret. His speech in response to the applause thus elicited was one of the chief events of the day. In 1879, in compliance with a request of the trustees, his portrait was added to those of other Exeter notables who adorn the walls of the chapel.

Mr. Sibley has been longer identified with the library than any person now living, and has always been a trustworthy guardian of the treasures in his charge. The writer well remembers one occasion when, after long and earnest pleading to be allowed to take a some-

Copyright, 1880, by Moses King.

what rare book from the library, the coveted volume was carefully wrapped in strong paper, and reluctantly committed to his keeping with many injunctions by Mr. Sibley to guard it from injury, and return it at an early date, under penalty of forfeiting his chances of similar favors in the future.

He is most noted for his careful, methodical habits, as the almost perfect accuracy of his published literary work proves. The many letters received by him, together with the loose memoranda accumulated during thirty-five years, have all been chronologically arranged and bound. A collection of newspaper cuttings containing biographical obituaries and sketches, and notices of appointment to offices and other honors has also been made, indexed and arranged in scrapbooks in the order in which the names of the graduates to whom they refer appear in the Quinquennial. Harvard's future historian will thus find a great part of his work done for him.

Mr. Sibley's published works are: —

"Index to the writings of George Washington." 1837.

"A History of the Town of Union, in the County of Lincoln, Me., to the Middle of the Nineteenth Century; with a Family Register of the Settlers before the Year 1800, and of their Descendants." 1851.

"Index to the Works of John Adams." Boston, 1853.

"Fort Pownall and Brigadier Waldo." *New England Historical and Genealogical Register*, April, 1859.

"Notices of Account-books of Treasurers of Harvard College from 1669 to 1752." Printed in the "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society," November, 1862.

"Notices of the Triennial and Annual Catalogues of Harvard University; with a Reprint of the Catalogues of 1674, 1682, and 1700." 8vo. Boston, 1865.

He also edited the American reprint of George Chalmers's "Introduction to the History of the Colonies," giving, from the State Papers, a Comprehensive View of their Revolt. 2 vols. 8vo. Boston, 1845. The London edition of this work, 1782, was suppressed at the first volume, and the American edition was printed from the author's manuscript.

The most important as well as the most laborious of Mr. Sibley's publications is his "Biographical Sketches of Graduates of Harvard University," the first and only work of the kind published in America; "the fruit of an incredible amount of patient and judicious labor, and, while of special value as a record of the College, it is second in importance to no contribution to the early history of New England." The first volume, a royal octavo, was issued in 1873; and Mr. Sibley, now in his seventy-sixth year, with his mental faculties and physical constitution fully competent to the task, is laboriously at work on the second volume, which, uniform with the first, will probably be issued during the present year.

REMINISCENCES OF HARVARD, 1822–1826.

BY REV. CAZNEAU PALFREY, D.D.

If I may be permitted to glean after such reapers as my classmate Dr. Peabody, and others who have brought in so rich a harvest of reminiscences, I can perhaps furnish a few interesting particulars about college as I knew it, which have not yet been noticed.

I have been somewhat surprised that no mention has been made of the "Thundering Bolus." This was a stout baton of oak, about two feet in length, tipped at each end with iron, which belonged of right to the strongest man in the junior class. It was handed down by the possessor to the person in the next class whom he supposed to be entitled to it; but if any other member of the class was disposed to dispute his claim, he might take it, if he could, and hold it upon the same conditions.

There was also said to be a jack-knife that was transmitted from class to class to the person whose pretensions to personal comeliness were considered to be the smallest. But there was a mystery about that jack-knife. Whether or not the holders were modest about flaunting their honors in the eyes of the world, I cannot say; but I never met with any one who had seen it. I was on very intimate terms with an excellent and highly esteemed member of my class, who, if there had been such a knife, would have been likely to know something about it; and, if he ever had it in his possession, I think that in the confidence of friendship he would have shown it to me. But, as I never heard from him any thing about it, I have always supposed that the jack-knife belonged to the same category as the "air-drawn dagger" of Macbeth.

Much remains to be told about the societies in those days. I can only speak of those to which I belonged. Some of my predecessors seem to have had a lingering regard for the secresy which theoretically invested the proceedings of some of those societies; but, as the veil that hid their mysteries was worn to rags more than half a century ago, I feel no such scruple. The society to which we were first admitted was the Fraternity of 1770, the oldest society in college, older by eleven years than the Φ B K. It had had a continuous existence, under various names, from the date that it bore in its title. In my day all the records from the beginning were in existence, and, if they have been preserved till now, have become valuable historical relics. Washington Allston was once its secretary; and his graphic pen, not satisfied with a bare record of the proceedings, sometimes added to it a fanciful illustration. Into this society we were chosen towards the end of the second term of the freshman year, strictly according to college rank, the first sixteen of the class. The business of the society was declamation and extemporaneous discussion. The government was in the hands of the sophomore members. Past members of the two upper classes frequently attended the meetings, and took part in the debates.

The most enjoyable society with which I was acquainted was the Hasty-Pudding Club. Those were the days of its primitive simplicity. Its fare was simply what its name implied. Its whole variety lay within the limits of Indian and rye, milk and molasses. The intellectual part of its business was the discussion of some question, under the form of a judicial trial. Much wit was attempted in drawing up the indictment; and, after the question had been thoroughly canvassed by the arguments of counsel and the charge of the judge, it passed into hands of the rest of the meeting as jury, and was discussed by them in their constructive retirement. The society met at the rooms of its members. The neighboring rooms were laid under a contribution of chairs, which were always cheerfully furnished. The pudding was prepared by a worthy matron of the neighborhood, who was regarded as a *quasi* member of the society, and, although she never appeared at the meetings, was always affectionately spoken of as Sister Stimson. Two huge porridge-pots filled with seething mush, hung upon a stout pole, were carried between the two "providers" of the evening, often to the fourth story of one of the college buildings. There is no tradition of any member being scalded to death in this enterprise, and I do not remember that we regarded it at that time as any thing else than good fun; but, as I look back upon it, our escape seems almost miraculous. A bowl of pudding was always carried to the officer of the entry in which the meeting was held. After the meeting, the occupants of neighboring rooms were invited in to partake of the abundance of pudding that was commonly left. Three orations and poems were delivered before the society annually: on the Fourth of July, the 22d of February, and the anniversary of the society. They were delivered in one of the recitation-rooms in University. The officers of the "government," as it was then called, were invited, and many of them always attended; Dr. Kirkland invariably. On these occasions no pudding was provided.

The only scientific society was the Hermetic, which cultivated chemistry. It was permitted to occupy for its purposes the room No. 20 Stoughton. There I first tasted the sweets of nitrous oxide. The society seemed to think that its zeal for science was best proved by the production of the most villanous smells possible. Hence it was always in bad odor among the occupants of the neighboring rooms. Into this society we were elected, I think, at the end of the sophomore or beginning of the junior year.

A society was founded by our class in our freshman year, which rejoiced in the name of ΑΚΡΙΒΟΛΟΓΟΥΜΕΝΟΙ, a name first proposed in jest by a member of the committee appointed to draw up a constitution, but which, to his surprise, was seriously accepted, and by that name, or an abbreviation of it, "The Akribols," the society was known during the first two years of its existence. The business of the soci-

ety was written composition and extemporaneous debate. As this society was our own creation, we carried it on with great interest and zeal. The foundation of an excellent library was laid. In papers read before this society, Richard Hildreth gave early promise of that vigor and clearness of thought, thoroughness of research, incisiveness of expression, and force of imagination, which afterward appeared conspicuously in his works of history and fiction. And George Putnam manifested from the beginning the same intuitive good sense, and manly, direct, forceful utterance, that distinguished his sermons. His style seems to have been formed by no process, but to have been a part of the man. It may be said to have been already in existence, the first time he put pen to paper. Its forms were more completely filled out by the expanding maturity of his mind, but its essential characteristics never changed. But the ruling and inspiring spirit of the society was Robert Rantoul. He had great mental activity and acuteness, and remarkable organizing and administrative ability, which qualities he afterwards exhibited in conspicuous public stations. He devoted himself with great zeal to the interests of the society, and the form it finally took may be considered as his creation. He was well acquainted with parliamentary law, and always insisted on the society conducting its proceedings with the formality of a legislative body. He thus communicated to us knowledge, and trained us to habits, which some of the members doubtless found useful in after-life. I remember, by the way, that one evening during the Presidential campaign of 1824, the society resolved itself into a "committee of the whole on the state of the Union," and discussed the merits of the several candidates. Rantoul's designs for the society were very ambitious. He wished to have it absorb all the other literary societies in college, and that it should be divided into four lodges, to be conducted by the four classes respectively, which should occasionally hold general meetings together; and that its work should embrace not only literature, but also moral, intellectual, and physical science. He succeeded so far as to induce the Fraternity of 1770 and the Hermetic Society to merge their existence in the new society. The latter brought to it its local habitation and its scientific assets, and the former the prestige of its antiquity; the society in its new form receiving the name of the Institute of 1770. How far all the details of this plan were carried into successful and permanent operation, I am unable to say. I only know that the Institute of 1770 continues to exist, after the lapse of more than half a century, and I am told that it is one of the most useful and valuable of college societies.

The undergraduate members of the Φ B K in those days, as I believe is still the case, never met except for the election of members and officers. The society had a library, kept in 24 Holworthy, consisting of a small number of extremely respectable books, which nobody ever cared to use, and to which additions were never made.

Among the accounts that have been given of societies for religious edification, I find no one that exactly answers to the description of one to which I belonged in my senior year, which was called the Adelphoi, and which met on Sunday evenings in Dr. Levi Hedge's recitation-room in the upper south-east corner of University.

I am able to give, from personal knowledge, some definite information about the college uniform. A law prescribing a uniform went into operation the year previous to my entering college in 1822. The uniform consisted of an Oxford mixed suit, the coat single-breasted, with three crow's-feet on the sleeve to distinguish a senior, two for a junior, one for a sophomore, and none for a freshman. The outside coat was to be of the same color. For summer wear the vest and pantaloons, of whatever material, were to be plain white or plain black. Of this uniform the square cap and tassel was originally a part, but it was found so inconvenient, that it was soon tacitly allowed to fall into disuse; but the rest of the law was strictly enforced all through my college life, and I do not know how much longer, but probably not long. That its operation had ceased early in Mr. Quincy's administration, I infer from an anecdote of that period. Mr. Quincy very much disliked the full beard, which was then coming into fashion; and when a student appeared before him with such a beard, and in a blue coat with gilt buttons, Mr. Quincy said to him, in his brusque way, "What do you go about in such a fashion for? You look like the constellation of the Great Bear."

PHI BETA KAPPA.

ORATION OF THE REV. DR. R. S. STORRS. — POEM OF EDGAR FAWCETT. — REPORT OF THE MEETING.

THE Phi Beta Kappa Society is one of the oldest and most honored of the societies in the College. Its charter bears the date of Dec. 4, 1779; and its first regular meeting, according to the records, took place Sept. 5, 1781. The members are almost invariably chosen by reason of high scholarship or literary ability. From each class eight members holding the highest positions on the rank-list for the freshman and sophomore years are chosen in the last half of the junior year; and they in turn elect from their classmates principally those who attain the highest rank in the freshman, sophomore, and junior years, or obtain prizes for literary work. Although the society in the first forty years of its existence was almost a purely college literary society, its undergraduate members, called "immediate members," hold nowadays only business meetings; but the whole society, which now includes a host of the most distinguished graduates, meet once a year on the day after Commencement. It is, therefore, quite natural that with the great respect which its age and scholarly members bring, its annual meetings, exercises and dinner, are looked forward to with considerable interest.

The annual meeting this year was held in Boylston Hall at ten o'clock A.M., July 2, Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829) presiding. The chief business of public interest was the passage of the following resolutions: —

(1) That, in commemoration of the centennial of our Alpha, we invite the other Alphas to meet us in convention next year on the anniversary, June 30, 1881.

(2) That they be requested to send delegates empowered to vote on any changes of the charter.

(3) That five delegates be appointed to represent this Alpha on that occasion.

(4) That in the issue of future charters the charter of the Western Reserve College be suggested as a model.

Rev. Edward E. Hale, D.D. (1839), Hon. E. Rockwood Hoar (1835), Rev. Alexander McKenzie, D.D. (1859), Justin Winsor (1853), and Rev. F. H. Hedge, D.D. (1825), were appointed as delegates from this Alpha.

Officers for the ensuing year were chosen as follows: Joseph H. Choate (1852) of New York, president; Theodore Lyman (1855) of Brookline, vice-president; William G. Hale (1870) of Cambridge, secretary. Dr. Holmes has requested that he should not be considered a candidate for re-election as president.

The following-named gentlemen were elected to honorary membership: Edgar Fawcett of New York, Franklin Bartlett (1869) of New York, John P. Hopkinson (1861) of Cambridge, Gen. Francis C. Barlow (1855) of New York, Dr. Charles E. Ware (1834) of Boston, Arthur G. Sedgwick (1864) of New York.

After the adjournment, a procession was formed in front of the building, Gardner Martin Lane of Cambridge and James Bettner Ludlow of New York, N.Y., both of the junior class (1881), acting as marshals. The representatives of the different classes formed in inverse order chronologically, and marched to Sanders Theatre to the music of the Germania Orchestra. At the theatre, which contained a goodly number of auditors, principally ladies, Dr. Holmes presided, and Rev. Dr. Andrew P. Peabody made the opening prayer.

The oration was delivered by the Rev. Richard S. Storrs of Brooklyn, N.Y. The orator spoke for upwards of two hours, and during the whole time he kept the earnest attention of his critical audience. The accompanying abstract is sufficiently long and interesting to show that the oration was one of the best productions ever presented to the society.

The poem by Edgar Fawcett of New York City is given in full below.

THE ORATION.

BY REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D.D.

IT is a brilliant and prophetic enthusiasm of our times which finds its incentive in the advancing mastery of man over nature. To an extent not always equalled in political, military, or religious enthusiasms, it is obviously justified by what he has achieved in his long wrestle with the vast and energetic physical system in which he is placed. He knows more of it, through the widened range of geographical exploration; through the broader scope and the finer exactness of scientific research; through the occasional surprising insight of poetical genius, seizing the secret rhythms of nature and anticipating subsequent discourses of science. He uses it, accordingly, with clearer

intelligence, a more assured and fruitful freedom. The impulse to govern has certainly had no fairer field or nobler exhibition than it has with the modern student of nature. Not content with climbing the lucent steeps, by lens and analysis, that he may follow the stars in their courses, may measure their masses, prefigure their motions, and even detect their forming elements, — or with making the rocks give up their fossils, unroll their records of fire-mist and of glacier, and show how they are arched and wedged to maintain the continents; not satisfied to explore the physical constitution of the animal tribes, through hidden miles deep beneath the sea-surface, to interpret the physiology and chemistry of plants, or to search for the secret origin of life, and trace its development in the manifold marvels of organization, — he commands admiration by making the forces, vital or mechanical, which his search ascertains, contribute to his plans, in deft, elastic, unwearied service. His successes in this direction give ever-fresh surprise to the century. . . . Man seems approaching, with no dilatory steps, the point where he shall have familiar supremacy over the forces hitherto hidden in the great complex of what we call "nature;" when his alert and indefatigable will, not aspiring to arrest or radically change the vast and delicate cosmical energies, shall be able to use them with easy and secure control. Already, in part, hereafter, it seems probable with a completeness only indicated now, he is to have at his command, under the beneficent primitive laws which no ingenuity can amend or avoid, the physical powers that play like thought, yet work with an energy demiurgic, in the structure of the globe. Then the planet shall be subjected to him whose direct muscular hold upon its mass is so insignificant, presenting its forces for his employment, its wealths for his possession, its secrets of beauty for his gladness and culture, while it also bears him in silent smoothness along the vast aërial spaces. . . . This ampler mastery of man over nature tends, no doubt, to the steady increase of general intelligence; to the liberalizing of governments, and the wider establishment of popular freedoms. While it keeps the chemist busy in his laboratory, the mineralogist with his hammer, or the civil engineer with his exact and immense calculations, it expands the range and augments the equipment of institutions of learning. It tends to brace and exhilarate the spirit of peoples, making each person whose life is embraced in their composite unity more conscious of the common sovereignty over whatever furthers enterprise. It brings nations into neighborhood, and gives growing intimacy to both their moral and their jural relations, thus tending at last to realize the ideal of a race compacted of many peoples, each with its idioms of law, custom, art, language, but all united in common endeavor and a common aspiration. . . . It was the signal of unrivalled empire, in the day of Rome's power, when tribute came to the conquering city from peoples of whom the generation just passed had not even heard. It sets a superb crown upon man, that so many sciences and practical arts, unknown to our childhood, now bring to him ensigns and troops, spices and gold. . . . . I cannot but feel that it threatens a loss to much which is of value in civilization; that the recognition of spheres of being above our sense — the positive and practical recognition of such, in the minds from which others take uplift and impulse — is quite indispensable to whatever is noblest in thought and life, and that when this passes, if it shall pass, from the general consciousness, an immense force will be deducted from the powers which have wrought for man's advancement. It may be, therefore, part of our business not to suppress, but certainly to supplement, the now active tendency of thought by bringing nearer to the average mind the things superior which pass the limits of what we call nature. . . . It is at once to be observed how native to the mind appears to be the imbedded impression of something transcending the reach of nature, of realms of existence surpassing sight, yet of substantive verity, and to whose abounding intenser life the highest which we know on the earth is partial and rude. . . . The religions of the world have not been suggested, however they have been used, by craft and ambition. They have sprung from instinctive aspirations in the soul, reaching toward persons and powers supernatural, as surely as geysers, flinging their strange and steaming columns through icy airs, have taken their impulse from profound and energetic subterranean forces. If any thing, therefore, seems native to man, it is this tendency to affirm the invisible, and to reach, in desire, toward realms of being surpassing ours. As the frame of the bird prepares it for flight, and foreshows that as its function and joy; as the automatic impulse of the fish propels it, as by a physical force, through the paths of the seas, — so the intimate and continuing constitution of the soul appears to ordain man to accept and reach after what passes the limits of sense and time. If the instinct, so general, is not a real one, or if there is nothing in the facts of the universe which furnishes foundation and argument for it, it is hard to infer any thing with confidence from such a deceptive mental constitution. . . . Nor may we omit to notice also the inspiration which comes from the same high source to whatever is stateliest, loveliest, sovereign, in the domain of character. I do not refer, of course, to any special graces or forces ascribed to special forms of religion, but to the general moral effect of the clear recognition of things supernal upon the personal spirit in man. Tranquillity is born of it. So are gentleness, gravity, and a grand aspiration. It is the condition of those august hopes which are essentially helpful to virtue. Chivalric disregard of danger and pain is as natural to it as the lift of the waves when the moon hangs above them. Out of it has streamed an invincible courage into the will, in the time of imminent earthly peril. From it have sprung irresistible enthusiasms that have matched and mastered the onsets of power. It has been the stimulant to heroic consecration, which no resistance could daunt or break, any more than grapeshot can shatter the sunshine. . . . Here, therefore, is the inexhaustible impulse to an intrinsic and beautiful nobleness. It is not from laws, teachings, examples, the maxims of prudence, or the dictates of conscience: it is from this immense conception of the timeless relations of the spirit in man, and of its possible coming association with persons and spheres transcending thought, that the subtlest and strongest incentive comes to what is august and delicate in virtue. If one had the chance to write a poem for spirits to read in higher realms, to mould the marble into lovely forms of ecstasy and passion for them to contemplate, to paint the picture whose beauty should show no pallid tint or tremulous line beneath the searching heavenly lustres, with what infinite pains would he strive at his work! That he can make his character worthy the free acceptance of those whose feet, sandalled with light, have trodden only ethereal paths, it is the grandest benefit of grace which God, if there be a God, has bestowed. It is assuredly the consummate expression of the power of protoplasm, if that it be which has built the creation. And when the thought of such a result rises within one, the view of character which dominates the world from Galilee and from Calvary needs no word to interpret and no argument to defend it. The spirit, alive to its own possibilities, will exultingly seek to share and show that perfect beauty. . . . . I need scarcely remind you what ethereal elements have been imparted by the same immense force to all best forms of human expression, in poetry, art, or the eloquence which has swayed and exalted men's minds, or what energies have flowed from it into history and society. The supernatural element in the mechanism of poems is certainly not needful to their highest effect. It may, indeed, repulse the mind, as an over-bold effort to bring the supernal into such a contact with our palpable sphere as its august supremacy forbids. Yet even this is not always without its impression on the sensitive spirit, which meets it with indefinite throbs of response, as cavern-waves tremble in sympathy with far-off tides. The wine-colored waters breaking around the high-beaked ships, the camp-fires glittering on the plain, the splendor of armor shining in the air as with the flash of mountain-fires, the troubled dust rising in mist before the tramp of rapid feet, greaves with their silver clasps, helmets crested with horse-hair plumes, the marvellous shield with triple border, blazoned with manifold device, and circled by the ocean-stream, the changeful and impetuous fight, the anguish and rage, and the illustrious funeral-pile, — not by these, though moving before us in epic verse, and touched with iridescent lights by the glamour of genius, is the mind held captive to the Iliad as by its shadowy morning-time spirit of "surmise and aspiration;" by the tender and daring divine illusions which see the air quick with veiled powers, and the responding earth the haunted field of their Olympian struggle and debate. . . . But deeper and more intimate is the power which enters into the inmost life of poetry from the spiritual cognizance of spheres above sense. It would be presumptuous for me to say this in presence of these honored and laurelled poets, if it were not their presence, and the memory of their work, which prompt the saying. Even the beauty which picturesque verse delights to celebrate, depends for its delicate and supreme recognition on such spiritual insight. . . . . There is a transcendent mood of the spirit, wherein the meanest flower that blows awakens thoughts too deep for tears, to which the grass-blade is oracular, and the common bush seems "afire with God," before which the splendors of closing day repeat the flash of jasper and beryl. It comes when the soul is keenly conscious of relations to spheres surpassing sense, and to a creative personal Spirit with which all things are interfused. Aside from this, the yellow primrose is nothing more; and the glory of the sunset — seen from Sorrento or seen from Cambridge — fails from the hues of lucid gold or glowing ruby, because there fall no more suggestions, from all that splendor, of realms beyond the fading vision. . . . But if this be true of outward nature, how much more clearly is it true of the spirit of man! Then only can this be manifested to us in the mystery of verse when it is recognized as personal, moral, of divine origin and divine affiliations, with unsounded futures waiting for it; when, in other words, it is set in relations with immense and surpassing realms of life. I may not properly illustrate from the living, but one example suggests itself to all. Hawthorne's genius did not utter itself in rhyme; but how solitary, high-musing, it moves before us in this atmosphere of the essential mysteriousness of life, as in the tenebrous splendor of sombre clouds, all whose edges burn with gold! Without something of this, poetry always remains commonplace. Outward action may be pictured, of course. Tragical events may find fitting memorial. The

mani old pageants, popular or imperial, may march before us through many cantos, as on a broad and brilliant stage. But these, alone, are as paltry plumes of fireweed, taking the place of the burned forest whose every tree-stem was "the mast of some great ammiral." The grand and imperative intuitions of the soul, which affirm the ideal and are prophetic of things above nature, — the thoughts that wander through eternity, — the love, prayer, passion, hope, which have no ultimate consummation on earth, and which in themselves predict immortality, — these, which must furnish the substance of poetry, are only represented, in the most ductile and musical verse, on the basis of the spiritual philosophy. Poets differ, as do the stars which astronomy shows in the triple suns, — blue, crimson, gold, bound in the firm alliances of the heavens. But a sun black in substance, and shooting bolts of darkness from it, were as easily conceivable as a Comtist Shakespeare or an agnostic Wordsworth. . . . So in lordliest buildings it is always their connection with what is unseen which gives the final majesty and rhythm. It is not the palace, with splendid façade, and internal wealths of mosaic and marquetry; it is not the fortress, the theatre, or the Bourse, — which most fully expresses or animates the genius whose subduing thought sets in motion the quarry. One must build to the praise of a Being above, to build the noblest memorial of himself. The thought of the something unsearchable and immense, toward which all human life is tending, — the thought of domains of life, of mysterious height and unhorizoned expanse, — this must exalt and sanctify the spirit, that it may pile the stubborn rock in most superb and lovely proportions. And with this must come the sense of intervention from higher realms, to lift the spirit toward that which transcends it, and to open paths to immortal possession. Then Brunelleschi may set his dome on unfaltering piers. Then Angelo may verily "hang the Pantheon in the air." Then the unknown builder, whose personality disappears in his work, may stand an almost inspired mediator between the upward-looking thought and the spheres overhead. Each line then becomes full of aspiration, as the vast structure rises in nave and transept and pointed arch. The groined roof grows dusky with majestic glooms, while, beneath, the windows flame as with apocalyptic light of jewels. Angelic presences, sculptured upon the portal, invite the wayfarer, and lift before him their wings of promise. Within is a worship which incense only clouds, which spoken sermons only mar. The building itself becomes a worship: a Gloria in Excelsis, articulate in stone: the noblest tribute offered on earth, by any art, to Him from whom its impulse came, and with the ineffable majesty of whose spirit all skies are filled! . . . .

Not art alone feels this vast impulse which descends from afar. It enters into human life, gives conquering courage to human society, develops whatever is grandest in the race, and becomes the spring of its noblest endeavors. With illustrations of the energy which has been poured from it, into the action of persons and of peoples, history is vivid. . . . We need not go back to times mediæval. It was the same incalculable force which burst into unsurpassed exhibition in that terrible struggle of the Netherland burghers against the power and rage of Spain, which one of your recent illustrious members has celebrated in a prose rich and melodious as an epic. That fierce and almost unending fight on sea and land, the desperate self-devotion which cut the dykes, and would give the drowned plains to the sea rather than yield them to the invader; the absolutely unconquerable will, which defeats could not daunt, nor delays weary, nor the death of the leader fatally break; the final recklessness of all pain and all assault, which bore starvation and did not flinch, and which never would yield while a hand remained to light a match or an arm was left to lift a lance, — all which makes the story sublime, its fame immortal, — came from a faith in things unseen. It was in the measureless energy of that, that the weak conquered the strong, and impassioned peasants, citizens, women, expelled from their coasts the richest and most insolent power of the world. Hardly another scene in history is more significant than that of the starving people, when the siege of Leyden was suddenly raised, staggering to the church, to offer their faint but eager worship, before their lips had tasted bread! . . . In the measure of whatever power we have, it surely belongs to us to endeavor, if only as patriotic and thoughtful men, that this recognition, profound and prophetic, of the greatness of the personal spirit in man, and of its relation to remotest realms of spiritual life, shall not pass away from our eager and prosperous American society. Here is the sudden assembling of the nations, attracted by opportunities, compacted in liberty. Here is the wealth of furrowed field and forest height, of river-beds gleaming and hills crowded with waiting metals. The land echoes with the roll of swift wheels, and waters pulsate to the throb of the engine, while mechanisms spring from the virile and fruitful life of the people, almost as roses from out the juicy shoots of June. But every thing in the future of whatever is best here depends on the maintenance of the sense of relationship in our present incipient life to domains of experience of which no telescope gives us a hint, but which send out to meet us sublime premonitions. Art, poetry, a noble philosophy, as well as theology, have in this their condition; even generous liberties, copious and continuing public charities; whatever is truly enlightened in government; whatever is morally great in history. We stand surrounded by no such monuments of a renowned past as are centres of fine incitement abroad. All the more is it needful that we recognize the enduring systems of life, older than suns, above cities and states and stellar spaces, and feel, as Pascal said, that "then only is man great and incomparable, when considered according to his end." The searching of nature goes on all the time, with accelerating speed and with splendid success. All the more, I judge, should it be ours, in whatever profession, of whatever communities or special opinions, to see that man is not "lost," as one has said, "in the bosom of the vastness and splendor of nature;" to maintain the pre-eminence of the thoughtful and personal spirit in him over all nerve-tissue, with all cerebral convolutions; to maintain the accordant supremacy in the universe of the spiritual over the physical, the immutable sublimity, the superlative splendor of realms of existence transcending sense.

If that impression does not remain on this intrepid and powerful people, it will be their dire calamity and loss. Eloquence, without it, will miss what is loftiest, will be replaced by a careless and pulseless disquisition, or fall to the flatness of political slang. Life without it will lose its sacredness, with its supreme and mystic charm. Society without it will fail of inspiration, and be drowned in an animalism whose rising tides will keep pace with its wealth. . . . It is the delightful assurance of science that the tear and the star are equally embraced in an infinite scheme, and that one law regulates the phyllotactic arrangement of leaves upon stems and the vast revolutions of the planets in the heavens. In like manner it is our privilege to feel that the humblest life, which has intellect and will in it, is associated intimately with unreached cycles, surpassing thought, to which it has organic relation. On the full assurance of this fundamental scheme of the universe has rested, hitherto, the philosopher's enthusiasm, the martyr's faith, and the hero's consecration. On this affirmative and solid impression has securely been builded whatever it delights us to retain from the past. Only that which shall make the same conviction as firm and sustaining in the centuries to come, will give to them true power and beauty, æsthetic grace, intellectual vision, moral wisdom. It is for us, then, personally to live in the radiant apprehension of that unmeasured over-world, the shadow of whose glory fell not on Hebrew hills alone, but on Grecian, Persian, Indian, heights; some echoes of whose magisterial harmonies have been heard in all superior spirits, and the touch of whose far-shining prediction on any pure mind makes hope elate and purpose high. It is the supremest human office, in whatever relations and whatever position, rising above the investing physical forces and laws, discerning the intensity and the boundlessness of life with which the spirit in man is allied, to make them also inspiring to others: that thus, through us, may be transfused a glory from them into the minds which we affect; that we may cast from our few years something of this transfiguring light upon the life of coming times; that we may honor as we ought that secret and masterful intellectual spirit, whose power and love bear in themselves immortal presage; that we may honor Him above in whose unseen infolding life the universe rests,

> "And make our branches lift a golden fruit
> Into the bloom of heaven."

THE REPUBLIC.

BY EDGAR FAWCETT.

I.

REPUBLIC, made at length
Splendid for stately strength,
O thou at once our glory and hope and pride,
Hear us, for at thy knee
Gathering, we thrill to be
Children of those that in thy lordly cause once died!
Thou wert an ungrown power, in that far time
Of eager patriots, dying for the right;
But now, with mien imperial and sublime,
No more a youngling weak and slight,
Thou standest, viewed by many a neighbor clime,
Clothed with a terrible majesty like light,
Awful yet strangely lovely in thy maiden might!

II.

Now past thy hundredth year,
Thy green youth bursts its bud,
Aloe-like blossoming into beauteous flower;
A bloom whose petals clear
Gleam with no stains of blood
From slaughterous Malvern's rout or hot Antietam's hour.
All memories now of those distracted years
Are swept from thy sweet name,
And lo! the pureness of thy virginal fame
Radiantly white appears,

Washed clean from any shadow of soiling blame
By pitiful and penitential tears!
From palm-plumed lands that tropic water laves
To where the Atlantic hurls on rugged Maine
The cold green turbulence of his massive waves,
Alike to South and North the unnumbered slain
Spake with soft eloquence of one common pain,
In the mute pathos of their multitudinous graves!

III.

There are who name thee with a mournful sigh,
Our country, murmuring how that chaste ideal
Which great-souled dreamers loved in days gone by,
Is now substantiate in this earthy real!
These point to many a fraud and loathsome lie;
To ignorance throned where wisdom's word should rule;
To gold's insatiate lust,
Or bribery's acrid poison, rotting trust,
Till the pure statesman turns the vulgar lobbyist's tool;
To liberty in the slanderer's lawless pen;
Equality in the plutocrat's curled lip,
And in the plunderous leagues of public men
Fraternity's millennial fellowship!
These question where our leaders live
Loftily representative,
Free in their reverent vassalage to right;
Not making high responsibilities don
The liveried menial's plight;
Not following where brute avarice may have bid,
That while their fleeting terms of power lapse on,
Gross personal booty may be well increased,—
Like lacqueys among their master's pantries hid,
Guzzling the wine-lees of the feast!
And other cavillers, honestly enough,
Ask if our popular order, civic worth,
The old strong heroic stuff,
Be evident in this regretful dearth,
While all the intrigues of greedy railroad kings
With steam are symbolling their pompous puff,
Illusory credit, light repute on earth,
And virtues flung to the winds like weightless things!
Yet others ask what welfare may abide
In desolate Southern homes where famine's creep
Grows stealthier toward the final leap;
Where rusts the unnoted implement beside
The ungathered harvest's growth,
And where the famishing negro is not loath,
With poor brain fed on its new blood-bought pride,
To loll in his emancipated sloth!

IV.

Ah, cavillers, wherefore gaze
Only upon the shadow of that dear shape,
Our bright Republic, heir of the unborn days,
Nor look toward where the godlike tresses drape
A brow of luminous majesty and eyes
Unfathomable as deeps of dawn-bathed skies?
Nay, who shall solve the awful riddle of time?
The veil of the inmost temple who shall rend?
If discords break the solemn centuries' chime,
Why may not these, even these, divinely blend
Toward some serene and unimagined end,
To breathe some grander harmony that our ear
May no more hear
Than some slight shell, pale waif of the outer tide,
Tossed lightly upon some shore,
Down in its fragile roseate whorl may hide
The resonance of all ocean's haughty roar!
Nay, cavillers, for a moment pause. . . .
Does liberty shine less brilliantly to-day
Because within man's breast that spark of the god
Would seem to prophesy its own decay?
Is slavery less of sacrilege because
His freedom finds the slave an indolent clod?
Or peace less beautiful because men still slay?
Ah! let us not forget
That the effort once to grandly do is more
Than myriads of achievements aimed less high;
And that when a people's purpose hath been set
Toward some end nobler yet,
Some loftier goal of good unsought before,
Then deeds and words that cannot utterly die
Leap into life with a flash whence men are shown
Eternal Truth calm-browed on her eternal throne!

V.

America, thou art not to blame
If slow humanity crawls and will not run
Toward lands more golden, that the wealthful sun
Of freedom richlier warms and shines upon!
America, in thy name
The best that men can do this hour is done!
Of progress in its onward flight
Thine are the sinewy fearless eagle wings;
Thou art the foremost in the world's wild fight
For royaller royalties than fleshly kings.
On Europe, numbed with tyranny's cold spell,
The auroral light of thy great sunrise fell,
And lo! as when some glacial polar sea
Is smitten of Spring down all its torpid deep,
And through it mighty lengthening fissures creep,
Or ominous rumbling throes begin to be,
So in the Old World's long-frozen breast awoke
Desires that seemed at first of faint degree,
But now become desires no power can choke,
Till the ancient East, like the young West, is free!
Yet not the mad mob, furious to be fed,
Groaning wild, violent words of priest and tax,
Not flaming palaces, nor streets clogged with dead,
Nor white throats bared below the pitiless axe,
Not these, O Liberty! are the potent means
Wherewith thy reverend cause is profited;
Thou valuest more than slaughtered kings and queens
The slaying of baser passions in men's blood:
And more than jewelled crowns being flung in mud,
The glitter of self-love spurned by noble feet;
More than all ruinous fire to thee is sweet,
That holy and never-flickering flame which feeds
Not on cathedral spires, nor monkish bones,
Nor fragments broken away from gilded thrones,
But whose pure outflow burns intense
With patient charity's myrrh and frankincense,
And the rich, sacred fuel of chaste, unselfish deeds!

VI.

For Liberty, though her range be vastly wide,
Still moves in glorious orbit round some might
Unknowable, whose colossal satellite
She is and must perpetually abide.
That which we call being free is but to say
That we are free to obey,—
That we are free to adore, to reverence right!
Once swerve from that sublimer, statelier way,
Once break the golden gyves of self-control,
And lo! a desolate freedom finds the soul,
A broad captivity whose realm begins
Where folly's vaporous air holds blinding sway;
But whose dark distance its wild boundary wins
Among the appalling glooms of unrestricted sins!

VII.

So dreamed and taught the old noble Greeks,
Haters of manacle and yoke,
Dwellers on wisdom's mountain-peaks,
They that such grand philosophy spoke,
Making their nation's heart beat such magnificent stroke!
Even so they taught and dreamed,
While Athens, that clear lily of freedom, rose
A glorious martial flower
Where the blue Ægean gleamed,
With precious odors flowing across the world
From petals whiter than Olympian snows!
But lo, in an evil hour
To the dust her bloom was hurled,
Still rich in beauty and grace, but not in power!
Then came Liberty seemed alone to live, for awhile,
In Rome's imperial smile,
Sweetening its pride, as though
Stern crags by some tumultuous sea should feel
Their jagged bleakness bathed in a rosy glow.
Then came libidinous times that saw men kneel
Before base rulers wallowing in lust,
To-day on luxury gorged, with bloated face
Brow-bound in festal flowers, to-morrow thrust
As strangled corpses from that purple place
They soiled with splendors of disgrace!
Then Liberty vanished wholly, and no more
Did palaces or lowlier homes less fair
Reveal her sculptural face and starry eyes,
Her timorous yet archangelic air.
But now with sinewy and sharp-taloned hand,
Fierce Superstition, clutching Europe's throat,
Dragged her to shadowy durance, and she lay
Loaded with fetters, far from liberal day,
In bigotry's dungeons, deep, remote,
While myriad martyrs died within her land
By stake and gibbet and rack; for the sweet sway
Of Christ, who had come to save and not to slay,
Was turned a bloody despotism, a band
Of tigerish dogmas that lurked, leapt, and smote,
Howling inquisitorial howls above their prey.

VIII.

So prospering, wrong abode;
But her dark reign was broken at times with light,
For the star of Milton owed
Its lonely splendor to the age's night,
And later with clear silvery vigor glowed
The fire of Locke's pure wisdom, calmly bright!
Or yet across the opaque heaven men saw go
The audacious meteor-spirit of Rousseau! . . .
But not on Eastern lands, when the hour was ripe,
Nay, not in Eastern air, when the night was done,
Rose liberty's beauteous re-ascendant sun!
Not Italy saw the dawn's fair damask stripe,
Nor yet the glory of that large dazzling glance
Had fallen upon pale hunger-maddened France.
America, thou alone wert chosen on earth
Out of all nations joyously to hold
That dewy sunrise, of so noble a gold,
Which bathed thy meadowy slopes in lavish beams,
And made circuitous pomp of thy proud streams,
And turned thy solemn ocean to one scintillant mirth!

IX.

But this glad, generous glory did not fall
On ivied abbey or palatial stair,
On statued gallery or superb parterre,
On turreted castle or manorial hall:
It fell on simple cottages, rude and spare;
It fell on laboring lives, low-bowed with care;
It fell where drave the rigorous plough, and where
The unrusted hay-fork glittered by the granary wall.
A few brave spirits that long have passed away,
A few brave spirits, on that far April day,
Fought, lost, and, losing, still most royally won.
For from that hour, which was a world's dismay,
From that long-vanished hour's brief desperate fray,
Freedom's pure beautiful lips could smile and say,
"O men of all lands, look! I have had my Lexington!"
Preluded thus, how memorably rose
That bitter struggle of wrongers against wronged,
And with what peerless prominence largely glows
Out from the obscurer mass of these and those,
That soul in which all godlier gifts belonged!
How loftily in this one life were seen
Simplicity, self-denial, truth austere,
While, like the inwreathing vine about the oak,
In delicate breeding and suave ease of mien,
In all fine courteous affability, spoke
The gallantry of some Old-World cavalier!
What stoic patience nerved his lightest breath
In that long arduous fight's ordeal severe,
And on the indomitable breadth and height
Of his supernal virtue, towering white,
How sightless calumny dashed itself to death!
He was our sire, our one,
True gentleman, blameless ruler, matchless man,
Our model and type, our first American,—
Nay, all of lordlier meaning that no words have won,
Till baffled eulogy pauses and says simply—Washington!

X.

But others, honored warriors, men of steel,
Stood round him, ready and eager in devotion,
Strong hewers of that majestic commonweal
Wrought with great blows in battle's hot commotion.
Men following him, their stainless leader, gladly;
Men prompt to seize and use all valued chances;
Men cunning and quick in feints, retreats, advances,
And yet, when the hour to fight came, fighting madly!
Eternal gratitude for these, who wrested
Our future fate from tyranny, lion-hearted!
Who served us, being unborn, while firm they breasted
Red war's tempestuous worst, in days departed!
With fadeless reverence be their names invested,
And clothed with love as with a sheltering raiment,
And may the exalted work they grandly started
Render their memory its own sacred payment;
Bluff Putnam, fresh from the plough, a brawny yeoman,
Greene, lover of discipline, yet just, impartial;
Proud Schuyler, courtliest friend and bitter foeman;
Lee, faulty, and yet fine-toned, with bearing martial;
The valorous La Fayette, the dashing Marion;
Tough Ethan Allen, with his grandiose phrases;
Montgomery, name beloved by glory's clarion;
Stark; Morgan; Wayne—oh, let the bounteous praises
Of these whose patient bravery broke our fetters,
Of these who won the immortal aim they sought for,
Of these our stanch progenitors, our betters,
Gleam out, above the applausive land they fought for,
From history's brazen shaft in sculptured letters!

XI.

Mighty Republic, intensely
To these men, by rich obligations,
Thy years adolescent thou owest,
Since only through these men thou glowest
To-day this divine star of nations!
And yet how thy future immensely
Foretokens new splendors unbounded!
Its deep, though an ocean unsounded
That infinite mystery urges
With movements of vast variations,
Will yet, on allegiant surges,
In billowy vassalage, bear thee
Great gifts for thy service and pleasure,
That thou, if God prosper and spare thee,
Shalt regally welcome and treasure!

XII.

For lo, thou standest where the dolorous thunder
Of ruining wrong sweeps backward with the night,
Where deadly mists of ignorance, broken asunder,
Divide round wisdom's incontaminate height.
Thou seest, with brows of beautiful defiance
And eyes whose arrowy lightnings cleave or scorch,
The fearless and imperial shape of Science
Appall the darkness with her glorious torch!
Thou seest some outrage her bold foot is spurning
Bring with its fall some hideous ill to light,
As, at some ponderous bowlder's overturning,
Some venomous length may coil itself to smite.
Thou seest, amid sweet transports that control her,
The ashes her white hands are scattering wide,
From fires where Cranmer, Huss, Savonarola,
Because they had dared to live, sublimely died.
Thou seest how all the crimes of perished ages,
Wrought in Christ's memory, her fine soul disdains,
All terrible engines of old priestly rages,
Fierce torturing racks and blood-incrusted chains;
Crusades and leagues and all the old dead defences
Of arrogant creeds now crumbling to decay,
From that wild massacre of the Albigenses
To the dark anguish of Bartholomew's Day.
Thou seest and meetest her in proud alliance,
One old with knowledge, one in halcyon youth,
One our Republic, one invincible Science,
Arch-foe and fierce Apollyon to untruth.
And down the shadowy future's gleaming vistas,
Two stately goddesses, may you journey then,
Alike, yet differing, as two happy sisters,
Knowledge and Freedom visible among men.
So may your influence turn the louder quarrels
Or slumberous enmities of class and clime
To lovelier manners and more lofty morals,
And virtues blossoming with the touch of time;
Till slowly all humanity, through the ample
Planet of its abiding, feels at length,
Below your bright supremity of example,
Its genius broaden into kinglier strength.
And then, obedient to divine indenture,
Our destiny shall roll on, we dream not how,
Toward some Hesperian bourn where peradventure
The exultant soul of Shelley waits it now!
And on the unmastered passions, heart-enslaving,
Shall intellect throne herself for royal sway,
And grosser lusts and all low sensual craving
From the white spirit of man shall drop away.
And charity's mother-life, with joy seraphic,
Shall nourish upon its bosom countless loves.
And commerce, freed from tyrannies of base traffic,
Shall send her strong ships forth, like carrier doves.
And holier laws of health shall bring their sequel
Of shining bodily beauty, grace, and might,
And opposite to the man, yet nobly equal,
The woman shall achieve her loftiest right.
And then from perfect marriages whose calm sweetness
No glimmer of sorrow mars, no dream of strife,
Some perfect race being born, whose rich completeness
O'ershadows utterly all precedent life,
For this, perchance, toward some last goal translated,
Which life and immortality meet to share,
In grand apocalypse, at the moment fated,
The mystery of all time shall be laid bare!

After the exercises in Sanders, the procession was again formed, and marched to Massachusetts Hall, where a good dinner had been provided. The remarks made at this dinner are never made public, but it is a fact that this year's dinner was well attended and entertaining as usual.

The committee in charge were Frederic J. B. Cordeiro of Roxbury, Edwin C. Howell of Asbury Park, N.J., and Charles B. Penrose of Philadelphia, Pa.

THE STUDY OF ELOCUTION AT HARVARD.

BY GEORGE RIDDLE.

TEN years ago elocution was a required study for the juniors, sophomores, and freshmen. The classes were divided into sections, and each section met the instructor once a week. No interest was taken in the recitation; and the freshmen and sophomores frequently indulged in disgraceful scenes of hilarity and confusion. No instruction was given in the management of the voice, nor in purity of tone and pronunciation. The instructor's chief aim was to secure an abundance of *emphasis*. Upon emphasis he dwelt, in emphasis he lived; and the consequence was an emphatic failure in arousing sympathy and interest in the study.

In 1874 a new instructor in elocution was appointed, and attendance was made voluntary. This instructor was Stacy Baxter, a man of large experience and reputation in his profession, who brought to his work great zeal and devotion united with capability. Mr. Baxter saw his labors crowned with success, and in a short time was appointed professor of elocution; but ill health prevented him from fulfilling college duties beyond Dec. 1, 1877, although he continued to hold his professorship until his sudden and untimely death in the following summer. It will readily be seen that Professor Baxter had much to contend with when he first came to Harvard. Elocution was at a low ebb, and the manner in which he turned the tide was remarkable. Two instructors were appointed in 1878, who still continue in office. One of these instructors now ventures to give the results of two and a half years' experience, and to suggest the methods which to him seem to be the best for the future. He admits that no student, under the present system granted by the college authorities, can become thoroughly proficient in elocution. For this there are two reasons. First, there are not enough instructors; secondly, too little time is devoted to each student.

Elocution is an art, and must be studied as such, just as music and painting must be studied as arts. The good musician has what is called a *technique*. The reader and speaker must also have a *technique*. By a reader's technique is meant an absolute control of the voice, which must be made to fill any auditorium with as little effort as possible, a knowledge of lights and shades, an appreciation of the value of a pause, and good gesticulation and manner. To give a technical knowledge of elocution to a Harvard student, would require instruction and daily practice from the beginning of his freshman to the end of his senior year. Each student should receive individual instruction. In that way alone can his individuality be reached, his faults attacked, and his merits fortified. Clearly, then, at least eight instructors in elocution are needed at Harvard, two for each class. At present there are two[1] for the four classes.

Fifteen minutes a week are allotted to each senior or junior who desires instruction; while the sophomores and freshmen recite in sections, two hours a week being given to each class. Many students have improved their voices and delivery under the present plan. Indeed, they have improved so much, that they want to improve more, but cannot for lack of opportunity. One hour a week should be given by the instructor to each student throughout his college course. In this way the standard of reading and speaking would be raised to its proper level. With the limited time of the present instructors, elocution is not much more than a hint of its possibilities. The question naturally arises, If there were more instructors, and if more time were given to the study of elocution, should we have *great* readers and speakers at Harvard? Certainly not. Every man cannot be a great reader or speaker; but every man may be taught to read and speak well, — far better than he does when he enters college. The advantages of a good voice and person are not granted to all men. Some speakers, by earnestness and irresistible magnetism, conquer physical defects, even "weak presence" and "contemptible speech," and become great among speakers, just as St. Paul was great among preachers.

It has been stated that every student may learn to read and speak

[1] A third instructor has just been appointed, June 30, 1880, for the next college year.

better than he does when he enters college. This leads the writer to say that reading and speaking are lamentably neglected in most preparatory schools. The pronunciation of English seems to be cast aside, and no attention is paid to the cultivation of the ear. Of course a boy of eighteen is not expected to understand the science of using his voice; but when he presents himself to his college instructor as a competitor for the Lee Prize Reading of English Prose, armed with a certificate of his competency from his former master, he should not say "dooty" for "duty;" "hosses" for "horses;" "nooz" for "news;" "goin'" for "going;" nor should he drop the "h" in "whip" and similar words. Yet these inelegancies of speech occur every year, with many other vagaries of the American nose. Eight students out of ten have absolutely no *ear;* that is, they cannot distinguish a rising from a falling inflection. This is a fault which can be remedied, and very easily too, in youth. Again, most students think that the voice should always be made to rise at a comma, and fall at a period, quite unconscious that the reader has a punctuation independent of the printer's ink, though the two sometimes coincide. In conclusion, the writer would urge all students interested in elocution to exercise in the gymnasium, and especially in fencing and boxing, and with rowing-weights. All these exercises give grace and freedom of action, power of concentration, and self-control, — important attributes of the public speaker.

HARVARD PREPARATORY SCHOOLS,[1] No. 2.

THE ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL.

BY CHAS. K. DILLAWAY.

THE "Free Schoole in Roxburie," now more generally known as the Roxbury Latin School, is one of the oldest of our educational institutions. It was commenced in 1645, only eight years after the founding of Harvard College and thirteen after the settlement of Roxbury. Its history shows the peculiar characteristics of our Puritan ancestors, — their earnestness in the cause of freedom and religion; their brave endurance of the trials and perils incident to a settlement on our cheerless shores; most of all, their appreciation of the importance of popular education in such a republic as they were attempting to found.

In the earliest days of the colonial settlement, when our town had but sixty families, the inhabitants "agreed together to lay the foundation of a Grammar School, for the glory of God, the future good and service of the country and the church of Christ, and for the particular good education of the youth of our church and town; and for the maintenance thereof have by a voluntary donation given a small rent forever out of their several habitations and homesteads, as appeareth in the records of our school-book, and have settled a company of Feoffees and given unto them full power, both to receive, gather, and improve the said rents to the end whereunto they are given, as appeareth in the Charter." Yes, these pioneers of education in our land mortgaged "not only their houses, but their fields, orchards, gardens, out-houses and homesteads" forever, for the support of this school. The indenture bears the date of Dec. 12, 1646.

CHARLES K. DILLAWAY, THE SECRETARY.

Among the signers we find John Eliot, *clarum et venerabile nomen*, familiarly known to us as the Apostle Eliot, whose earnest and untiring efforts for the improvement of our Indian population will not easily be forgotten by those who appreciate practical Christianity and the heartiest philanthropy. The records of the Feoffees are written in ancient characters, and require one skilled in hieroglyphics to read them. A few extracts will be sufficient.

1649. "The Feoffees have agreed with Mr. Hanford to teach the free schoole the next year, beginning the twenty-fifth of the first month in the year 1650, and for his wages we do promise to give him twenty-two pounds."

1652. "The Feoffees agreed with Mr. Daniel Weld this 22d of the 9th, 52, that he provide convenient benches . . . with a convenient seat for the schoolmaster and a desk to put the dictionary on, . . . and there shall be added to his yearly stipend due by the book the rent of the school land, being four pounds the year. He having promised the Feoffees to free them from the labor of gathering up the particulars of the contributions, and they to stand by in case any be refractory."

WILLIAM C. COLLAR, THE HEAD MASTER.

1728. Eben. Pierpont, schoolmaster, asks if he shall receive scholars "before they can read tollerably well in their Psalters."

The Feoffees answer that "he shall not be obliged to receive any children . . . until such time as they can spell common easy English words, either in the Primer or in the Psalter, in some good measure."

1735. Ordered "that the parents and masters of each and every child sent to the said school, shall either send with said child eight shillings in money or two feet of good wood; and in case they do neither, the master is hereby ordered to suffer no such children to have the benefit of the fire. Provided always that this order shall not extend to any child or children who shall be exempted by the Feoffees by reason of poverty or low circumstances of the parents or master."

1742. The Feoffees "with the help of many well-disposed persons, did in the year 1742 erect a new schoole house, for which, in the same year, the Hon. Paul Dudley, Esq., was pleased to bestow a good, handsome bell."

1760. "These Feoffees agreed with Mr. Joseph Warren to take the school for one quarter of a year."

This was Gen. Warren of Bunker-hill memory. Among the papers of the Feoffees we find a note from him stating a balance of his salary due: "by payment of it to my mother, or order, you will greatly oblige, gentlemen, your H. servant, Joseph Warren." Also, the receipt of his mother, signed "Mary Warren."

Here is another receipt on file: —

Apr. 8. 1773. "Received from Colo. Williams, of the Feoffees, a Bag of coppers, weight 34 pounds, in part of my salary for the year current, the same being by estimation £4. 13, 4, lawful money, and for which I am to be accountable."

"I say received in part." JOHN ELIOT.

Among the early inhabitants of Roxbury was Thomas Bell, a retired London merchant. He was a wealthy man of generous impulses, a ready contributor to all good objects, and especially to the encouragement of our school. After residing here many years he returned to England, where he died in 1672. By his will he left all his real estate in Roxbury, in trust, for the "maintenance of a schoolmaster and free schoole for the teaching and instructing of poore men's children" in that town.

As he had always favored the school then existing, and frequently contributed to its support, there could be no doubt of its being the intended recipient of this bequest. By an act of the legislature in 1789, this intention was confirmed, and a Board of Trustees appointed with authority to fill any vacancies which might occur in their number.

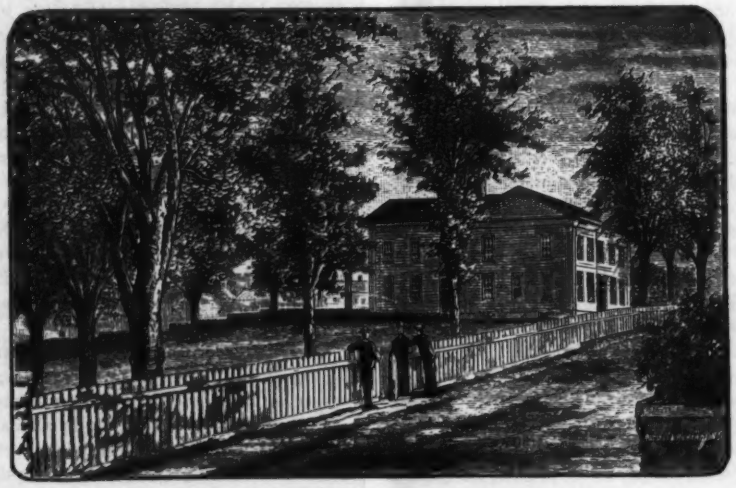
[1] No. 1 was the Phillips Exeter Academy.

The Board was to consist of not more than thirteen, nor less than nine, always including the minister and two senior deacons of the First Church in Roxbury, this being in accordance with the expressed intention of the will. The real estate left to the school consisted of about two hundred acres of land in different parts of Roxbury. The Trustees decided that it was the best policy not to sell this land, but to dispose of it on long leases. The result has shown the wisdom of their decision. So great has been the increase in the value of the property, that estates leased for about $10,000, which was quite as much as the fee would have brought, have within the last forty years been sold by the trustees for $150,000. The income of this and other property held by the Trustees enables them to support a school of one hundred and thirty boys and six teachers.

The head master is William C. Collar, to whose admirable fitness for his position is due the high estimation in which the school is held. Mr. Collar holds the degree of A.M. from Amherst College, where he spent three years and then left to take a position at this school, with which he has ever since been connected, — for ten years (1857–67) as sub-master, and for the past thirteen years as head master. He was the successor of Augustus H. Buck, now professor of Greek and German in the Boston University, under whose administration the Roxbury Latin school began to gain eminent distinction for its thoroughness in preparing boys for Harvard College.

The average number of graduates annually sent to Harvard College is twelve. The average number of applicants for admission to the school at the annual examination is sixty; of these about thirty-two are accepted.

The third house built for the school on the same site, is the brick building now used for a variety of purposes, situated in the rear of Dudley Block, opposite the Universalist Church. The present school-house is on Kearsarge Avenue, and is a plain wooden structure, surrounded by a beautiful and extensive playground.



ROXBURY LATIN SCHOOL: KEARSARGE AVENUE.

The city of Boston pays nothing for the support of this school, although applications for the admission of Boston boys are frequently made, and granted if the claims of Roxbury boys have been first satisfied.

The organization of the school is as follows: —

Trustees: John O. Means, *President;* Charles K. Dillaway,[1] *Secretary;* Gorham Rogers, *Treasurer;* James Guild, Joseph S. Ropes, Charles F. Bradford, Moses H. Day, Henry W. Putnam, Edward E. Hale, Arthur H. Nichols, Adams Ayer, J. Graham Brooks, Nathaniel J. Bradlee. Instructors: *Head Master*, William C. Collar; *Master and Instructor in Music*, M. Grant Daniell; *Junior Master*, George F. Forbes; *Usher*, William L. Cowles; *Assistant*, Annie F. Breed; *Instructor in Military Drill*, Brig.-Gen. Hobart Moore.

[1] In connection with this school, its historian, Charles K. Dillaway, can with all propriety be mentioned. He was born in Roxbury, Oct. 19, 1804. Graduated at Harvard in 1825, where he took the degree of A.M. in 1829, and was a member of the Φ B K Society. He edited a uniform edition of Latin Classics, with notes, including eight volumes of Cicero, one each of Tacitus, Terence, Plautus, and Quintilian; also, the Colloquies of Erasmus, Classical Speaker, Roman Antiquities, and Mythology; and has contributed frequently to periodicals. From 1831 to 1836 he was head master of the Boston Latin School. He has always been an active member of several literary and scientific societies, and is now President of the Fellowes Athenæum in Roxbury, and of the Boston Latin School Association. But the special reason of the propriety of this sketch is his life-long devotion to the school. For forty-one consecutive years he has been a member and secretary of the Board of Trustees, — a position he still holds, — and has been its historian in a volume entitled "History of the Grammar School in Roxbury." — *Editor.*

CHINESE AT HARVARD.

Commencement Day in 1880 unfolded a new page in the history of the University. Among the assembled tutors, there sat a veritable member of the ancient empire of China. Every reflective observer must have felt that the presence and mission of Ko Kun Hua, the instructor in Chinese, were creating a mysterious link between that old nation from which he had come, and the youthful one to which we belong.

So far as the presence of a native Chinaman is concerned, for the first time in the history of the University, if not in that of the country, the way is open to an intercourse with the Chinese beyond that furnished by the common channels of trade and commerce. We may now, if we will, look at them through the finer telescope of the mind. This is the only way in which we shall come to understand their real worth as a people, and the important relations sustained by their venerable civilization to ours.

Those among the audience who had lived in China felt a peculiar interest in the notable event, and naturally enough asked, "How many of the students have availed themselves of this golden opportunity?"

Let it not be thought that it is an insurmountable task to learn the Chinese language. Indeed, the student who will conscientiously devote to it from one to two hours daily, and will also add every fifteen minutes he can spare, will reap much benefit in a single year. The second and third years, he will be not only able but desirous to do more, and will thus lay a good foundation for future advancement. As to the time and application necessary, much depends upon what use is to be made of the language, whether one purposes to make a critical study of it, or simply to qualify himself to hold business relations with the Chinese people.

Our first thought upon hearing Chinese spoken, or when examining the strange characters in which it is written, is that it is all but a dead language, and that, in the advance the world is making, it must give way to another; forgetting that it is employed by a third part of the population of the whole earth, that it is an indispensable key to Japanese, Corean, and the dialects of the Burmese peninsula, and at the same time is rapidly acquiring a political and commercial value.

Day by day we hear that emigrants from the Middle Kingdom are settling in various quarters of the world; and if we but adhere to the broad, free, and Christian principles of our forefathers, we shall not deny them a foothold in America, but rather exert ourselves to elevate and improve those among us; and the day may come when a knowledge of their language will be of advantage, even in our own country.

To know this people thoroughly, one must become familiar with the secret springs of action, the motive power, which for centuries have guided, and still continue to throb in the pulse of, a mighty nation. The more philosophical student will be struck with wonder when he finds that the feelings, manners, morals, and customs of the Chinese have been moulded on the precepts of their sages, whose existence antedates Plato and the Wise Men of Greece.

While it is usually conceded, that a language is best learned in the country where it is spoken, there certainly can be no objection to acquiring at home all that it is possible to acquire intelligently. This is, perhaps, particularly true of Chinese. Having no affinities to any modern language, the foundation to be laid is entirely of new and

untried material. The student before proceeding to a practical acquaintance with the language should first understand its peculiarities. For this purpose he must learn thoroughly the radicals, — by no means a difficult task, — for they constitute the key to the formation of the written characters. He must then learn to distinguish the few "tones," on which depend the sounds of the whole spoken language. These "tones" aid the ear to detect the differences of sound, and to accustom itself to the intonations of spoken words generally; and it is by their aid that one can get at the spirit of this peculiar language. He should also memorize a number of words and phrases. So much of this must be worked out by one's self, that it can be done as well, if not better, at home. Gentlemen attached to the British consular service in China, who passed some time in such preliminary studies at Kings College, London, under the able Dr. Summers, testify not only that the knowledge thus gained of the Chinese language proved invaluable after their arrival in China, but that without it, what with the influences of a new climate, the novelty of new scenes, and the embarrassment natural upon hearing for the first time a confusion of foreign tongues, they would hardly have ventured on a task apparently so difficult as the acquisition of Chinese.

Home study of Chinese is particularly desirable for one who intends to enter upon a mercantile career. Such a one, after his arrival in China would find his time continually interrupted, and his mind distracted, by a thousand and one calls incident to an untried situation; not to speak of the climatic effects which every one must feel more or less. To him, a beginning such as we have indicated must act as a strong incentive to renewed effort as soon as he finds himself actually in the land with which his thoughts have heretofore been so intimately associated. He will be encouraged by the fact that much of the drudgery is over; while a young man who upon his arrival hears Chinese spoken for the first time, and sees on every side the strange characters, would be quite reluctant to study the language.

A gentleman who studied Chinese in England, for a few months only, under Dr. Summers, and whom the writer knew in China, was able in that time to learn the radicals and upwards of a thousand of the written characters, to acquaint himself with not a little of the grammar of the language, and to memorize numerous words and sentences employed in common conversation. From this beginning he finally rose to distinction, both as a translator and an interpreter.

A fact of signal importance in regard to Professor Ko is, that he speaks the Kuan-hua, improperly called the "Mandarin" or "Court" dialect to distinguish it from the local dialects. A knowledge of the Kuan-hua will enable a man to talk with educated persons from all parts of China.

It would not be difficult to show that an acquaintance with the Chinese language, with the ability practically to use it, is a positive power in the hands of any intelligent man, — that it is actual capital.

GREEK COINS FOR STUDYING THE FINE ARTS.

BY PROFESSOR CHARLES E. NORTON.

To the Editor of The Harvard Register.

Dear Sir, — In spite of the rapid improvement and increase in the means of instruction at Harvard during the last few years, it is not to be forgotten that several departments still lack much-needed appliances, and that there are no funds belonging to the University by which these needs can be supplied. It is not surprising that a department but recently established, like that of the fine arts, should stand more in want than others of older foundation. The very nature of the department renders an abundant but select supply of illustrations of various sorts of almost essential importance for thorough and satisfactory instruction. A portion of the income of the bequest of the late Mr. Sumner to the library is, by the terms of his will, assigned for the purchase of books relating to the fine arts; and although the annual sum is not large enough to admit of the obtaining of many works of great cost, however desirable, yet it generally allows the library to secure the books of most immediate need. But for procuring casts, models, diagrams, photographs, and other such aids to good instruction, there is no fund; and it is greatly to be wished that the liberality of some benefactor of the University may before long supply this want, the pressing character of which hardly needs other argument than the simple statement.

There is one special want of the department, however, to which I venture to ask you to allow me through the columns of THE REGISTER to call attention, in the hope, that, as but a comparatively small sum is required, some one of your readers may be induced to supply it. It is that of a series of typical representations of the coinage of ancient Greece. We cannot hope at present, even if ever, to obtain a long series of original coins. The rarity of fine specimens, and the very large prices they bring when they occur for sale, put it out of the question. But this is not necessary for the purposes of study, not even for the finer lessons of art which are to be drawn from the coinage of the Greeks. Electrotype copies, so excellent as to be absolutely equal to the originals for all the ends of study, indeed, practically indistinguishable from the originals, can be obtained at a very moderate price.

There is probably no other means equally satisfactory, for illustrating in small compass, but with absolute definiteness, the principles and the history of Greek art, to that which is afforded by a select collection of Greek coins. Here is "infinite riches in a little room." The development of Greek art from its first rude but vigorous, intelligent, and lively modes of expression, through its gradual healthy progress in the realization of beauty, to its supreme achievement in forms which the imagination of man has not surpassed in conception or his hand in execution, and then its gradual decline through ever-increasing lack of idealism, may be traced in unbroken sequence, and in convincing strokes, in a series of the little masterpieces of the Greek mints. And, more than this, such a series affords the most vivid illustration of the moral course of the history of the Greeks. It is of equal importance to the student of Greek literature, as to the student of Greek art in other forms. It illustrates also, as nothing else can more effectively do, the mythology, the local legends, the mutual relations, the varying beliefs, of the different regions and members of Greece. It touches religion, customs, and institutions. It gives us the portraits of famous men. It brings us into close contact with Greek life.

The British Museum has recently formed a series of Greek coins for exhibition, embracing all its finest specimens. The coins are arranged in an order at once chronological and geographical, so as to give the history of Greek art in all its periods and phases. There are about seven hundred pieces in all. They include the works of the decline, illustrating the school of Lysippus and the artists of Pergamon, and the foundation of medallic portraiture. A complete set of electrotypes of this collection, separately mounted on blocks for use, may be obtained from the Museum for £110.

The admirable printed guide to the series in the Museum would serve as a catalogue, and as an elementary handbook for students.

Am I asking too much in asking some one of our graduates to present us with this collection, which would be of hardly less service to the classical and historical departments of the University, than to that of the fine arts?

I am truly yours,

C. E. NORTON.

CAMBRIDGE, July 27, 1880.

NEW BOOKS BY HARVARD GRADUATES.

A Geometry for Beginners. By G. A. HILL, A. M. Boston: Ginn & Heath, 1880. pp. vi., 314.

This book, we trust, will create a new epoch in the study of geometry. It is unique in its kind; and we may therefore say, without questioning the merit of other treatises, that it deserves superlative commendation. The aim of school-geometries in general is to present the abstract principles of the science, as they would develop themselves from its axioms in a mind capable of sustained and complex processes of deductive reasoning, and as they would appear to such a mind were there no material forms in which they could be embodied. Such geometrical concepts are, no doubt, the end at which the teacher ought to aim; but the end, when made the beginning, is seldom attained, and nine-tenths of the youth who study geometry have little

or no comprehension of it, simply because the attempt is made to start them at what ought to be their goal. The young mind reaches the abstract, only through the concrete. Professor Hill gives his pupils geometry in the concrete. His book is full of illustrations, examples, applied principles, mathematical explanations of things familiarly known, practical work, problems to be wrought with scale and compasses, and questions that test the learner's skill in numbers. There is hardly a section that does not require the pupil to do something, and that might not have for its caption, "Do, that you may know." The successive propositions are exhibited in their relations to common objects, pursuits, and employments. Indeed, the amount and range of collateral information of the most useful kinds conveyed in this way constitute, though a secondary, by no means an unimportant part, of the value of the book. But its great worth is that it leaves not a single definition, theorem, or corollary without a clear elucidation of its import and its bearings, or without work for the pupil — if any can be devised — which will give the principle a permanent lodgement in his memory, and suggest in time to come yet other uses and applications. Though the work professes to be but an elementary manual, we believe that the boy of ordinary capacity, who should be carried through it by a teacher who entered into its spirit, would have a very much better knowledge of geometry (including plane trigonometry) than can be obtained in the ordinary methods, and with the most advanced text-books, by any one who is not a mathematical genius. — *Andrew P. Peabody.*

Out-door Life in Europe — Sketches of Sights seen during Two Summers Abroad, — No. 26 of the Standard Series. New York: I. K. Funk & Co. 1880.

The author, Rev. Edward P. Thwing (1855), evidently set out upon his tour with a high degree of enthusiasm about the objects and places of interest and beauty; and from the fulness of a well-stored mind has given us views that are second only to actual sight. One is carried on from the landing at Queenstown, through Ireland, stopping here and there, now to admire a bit of beautiful scenery, now in reverence before some old castle; the passage being interspersed with interesting points of tradition and history. Then to "Caledonia, stern and wild," where the air itself seems to speak volumes to this lover of the "land of poetry and romance." One fairly sees Rób Roy and Helen, Fitz James and Roderick Dhu. England and Wales are next visited. The reader is charmed at the ease with which he is carried through North Wales and Chester, seeing the Roman wall, the River Dee, the cathedrals, etc. Visits are then made to the Isle of Man, to Southern England, and the Isle of Wight. In London we are made familiar with the haunts of Dickens, and the places around which cluster older associations. And then comes an interesting trip over the Continent, through France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, and Italy, where the pen lingers lovingly.

Out door life abroad is made almost real. But little time or space is devoted to minute details of objects of world-wide celebrity, but we have a grand general view of Europe, made very bright and entertaining by sketches of the people and manners met with in the different countries. The numerous illustrations give to the text an additional attractiveness.

Crusoe in New York, and other Tales. By EDWARD E. HALE. 1 vol., 16mo. Boston: Roberts Bros.

Dr. Hale will never lack for readers: his books are always bright, and one finds himself insensibly becoming attached to them. There has been nothing trite or commonplace about the author's past work; and the many readers who have derived pleasure and profit from "The Man Without a Country," "In His Name," "How to do it," and his other stories, will find in "Crusoe in New York" the same lightsomeness of thought, the same subtle analysis of situations, the same felicity of expression, that have made the earlier volumes so attractive. The sketches are not profoundly philosophical nor didactically moral, but they are intensely real, so much so that the reader finds himself wondering at times if some of the incidents are not studies from real life. The opening sketch, "Crusoe in New York," is rather the most ambitious of the eight that form this volume, and is perhaps the best; although Mr. Hale's ability to make the improbable appear not only probable, but real, is best seen in "Max Keesler's Horse-Car."

Socialism, with Preludes on Current Events. By JOSEPH COOK. 12mo. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. 1880.

We have nothing but praise for this last or ninth volume of the Boston Monday Lectures, by the Rev. Joseph Cook (1865). The ability displayed in handling the leading questions of the day is unmatched in any recent work on the subjects here treated. Socialism meets its master, and must acknowledge its defeat as a theory of life. After dealing the death-blow to this Brocken spectre of deluded enthusiasts, the lecturer discusses the co-operative scheme for the advancement of the poor, and enforces his arguments by statistics drawn from official sources in England, France, and Germany, where the system has had a fair trial on its merits. The remaining five lectures are devoted to the treatment of other timely topics. Mr. Cook makes an able plea in favor of model dwellings for the poor, boldly defends the high-school system as the corner-stone of a united citizenship, and advocates strenuous measures against tramps, and the enactment of stringent Sunday laws. Lecture IX. is a startling exhibition of the effects of alcohol on the human brain; and the concluding lecture contains arguments for the tentative extension of the suffrage to women.

The "Preludes" are timely and worthy contributions towards the just settlement of many of our vexed political questions.

The lectures are practical and suggestive, and will tend to remove the mists of misconception and prejudice from many of the most important social questions.

Summer Vacations at Moosehead Lake and Vicinity. By LUCIUS L. HUBBARD. Boston: A. Williams & Co. 1880.

The author, a graduate in the class of 1872, on his title-page describes the book as "a practical guide-book for tourists; describing routes for the canoeman over the principal waters of Northern Maine, with hints to campers, and estimates of expense for tours. Illustrated with views of Penobscot and Kennebec scenery, and accompanied by a large map of the head waters of the Penobscot, Kennebec, and St. John Rivers." To the above description it needs only to be added that it is one of the best guide-books ever published; the author showing clearly that he knew where to begin, how to make his statements briefly, and where to end, at the same time telling all that the traveller or casual reader wants to know. The book is well printed, contains ten wood-engravings and two maps; and, although it has less than 140 pages, there is a complete index occupying ten full columns. Even the cover is unique and appropriate, having on it nothing else than the head of a moose.

Life of Charlemagne, by Eginhard. Translated from the text of the *Monumenta Germaniæ* by SAMUEL EPES TURNER, A.M. With Notes and a Map. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Students of that period of history covered by the life of Charlemagne, and those who have had occasion to consult the original sources, where they have been obliged to struggle with technical terms, written often in bad Latin, will heartily welcome this late addition to the popular *Half-Hour Series* published by the Harpers. The value of this translation, which evinces great care and thoroughness, is further enhanced by the addition of some scholarly notes, a map of Europe according to Eginhard, and a genealogical table of the family of Charles the Great, and Hildegard. The translator is a graduate in the class of 1860.

Diary of a Visit to Newport, New York, and Philadelphia, during the Summer of 1815, by Timothy Bigelow. Edited by a Grandson. "Scripta ferunt annos" (*Ovid*). Boston: Printed for private distribution. 1880.

Mr. Bigelow (1786) made the journey mentioned above with Timothy Williams (1784). The diary is a minute account of the modes of travel in vogue, and places stopped at, on a trip between Boston and Philadelphia in 1815, at a time when a journey of that distance was thought to be quite an undertaking. The notes are so minute that the volume is of value, both to the local historian of the various places visited, and also to the general reader, who can learn from it the difficulties of travel in those days compared with the ease of modern times.

REV. W. C. GANNETT (1860) is publishing a course of Sunday-school lessons in *Unity*, upon the life of Channing.

WENDELL PHILLIPS (1831) is preparing for the press a new collection of his speeches. It will be published by Lee & Shepard.

FREDERIC J. STIMSON (1876), one of the authors of "Rollo's Journey to Cambridge," has in preparation a new and concise Law Dictionary.

F. J. STIMSON and John T. Wheelwright have just issued, through A. Williams & Co., a new edition of "Rollo's Journey to Cambridge." To give the book a more extended sale, the price has been reduced from ninety cents to fifty cents.

ROBERT GRANT'S (1874) "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl" has reached its sixth edition. And the publishers, A. Williams & Co., of Boston, say that its sale has only just begun. No work of its class was ever more kindly received, and more generously reviewed by the American and English press, than this little volume by Mr. Grant.

REV. DR. F. C. EWER (1848) has now in press, to be published shortly by G. P. Putnam's Sons, a book entitled "Four Conferences touching the Operation of the Holy Spirit, delivered at Newark, N.J., by request of the Episcopal Clergy of that city, and repeated by request in Boston, Philadelphia, Penn., and Brooklyn, N.Y."

THE HARVARD REGISTER.

THE HARVARD REGISTER goes to press on the first day of each month; and, to insure the prompt insertion of accepted communications, they should be sent as early in the month as possible. All persons in any way interested in Harvard University are respectfully solicited to send in such items or articles as may seem to them appropriate for THE HARVARD REGISTER; the writer's name must invariably be attached, not necessarily for publication.

THE HARVARD REGISTER is not an official publication; but it has the good-will of the authorities of the University.

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TO HARVARD, OR TO WILLIAMS.

WHERE SHALL OUR BOYS GO?

AN indirect attack against Harvard College is made in the *Alliance*, a religious periodical published in Chicago, Ill., under the editorship of Professor David Swing, with President P. A. Chadbourne and a number of well-known clergymen as special contributors. The *Alliance* claims to aim at "truth," and yet is at times as rash and misleading in its statements as it always is careless and inaccurate in its typography. The article is headed, "Why We should send Our Boys to Williams."

Some of the statements in the article referred to, which have of late gained credence among persons who form hasty conclusions on moral subjects, call for a denial and correction. And this forces us to take the side of Harvard as against Williams, — a college whose distinguished officers and faithful students have our highest respect.

First, it is not true that "scores of students at Harvard make a genteel farce of studying." Where the elective system is in vogue, or the college course is in some way extended to suit the different tastes and talents of students, there is reason to suppose every man's inclinations may be most clearly discovered and most advantageously satisfied. This merit, no longer supposed, but quite demonstrated, belongs to the curriculum at Harvard. It is this that attracts hither those young men who have the good fortune to need æsthetic culture rather than severe intellectual training. It is true that many men at Harvard never, after their freshman year, open a Euclid or a Homer, but study the geometrician and the poet through their translations, — the works of art, architecture, and literature. No branch of study is more popular in Harvard College than the department of the fine arts, none more esteemed than the department of English. Yet those students who neglect mathematics and the classics, and study, according to their bent, in the field of literature and the fine arts, do by no means play with study. For, even though they are never much exercised in understanding their subject, we venture to predict for them lives of more benefit to themselves and to society than the lives of men, called dull, who never acquired success with knowledge obtained in the prescribed curriculum of classics at some little college. This liberal culture is what the friend of Williams calls a farce; and what he calls study is an intellectual training which one must acquire, if he acquires any thing, at a college which offers nothing outside of its prescribed courses.

But, says the writer in the *Alliance*, parents would choose more wisely in the matter of sending their boys to college if they but knew the facts in the case. It is to be hoped that for these facts parents will search beyond the article in the *Alliance*. To trust in the "public fame" of Harvard, fame which has spread throughout all the world of scholars, is safer than to trust in the petty, invidious misrepresentations of obscure men and journals.

Objection to Harvard is made by the same writer on the hackneyed complaints of expense and immorality. He says that a student can live at Williams on one-fourth the amount needed here. Let us see. Students get through here at an annual expense of about $500. We do not believe that a Williams man can lodge, board, clothe himself, and pay his tuition, for $125 a year. Sober and industrious students at Harvard can easily obtain from the College, by means of prizes and beneficiary funds, enough money to pay more than half of their expenses. Some of the best and most needy scholars receive annually from the College as much as $450, an amount which a few find sufficient to live upon. In the Harvard Catalogue for 1879-80, which everybody interested in the subject ought to consult, it is shown that in the past year 106 scholarships and monitorships, ranging from $40 to $350 each, were given to 106 college students. Money and other prizes for composition, elocution, and efficient work, were awarded as usual. Beneficiary funds amounting to $1,100 a year are given to deserving students in narrow circumstances. So much for the best students, or men of special talent. For students of every grade, the loan fund is open, from which money is loaned, without interest or security, to scores of applicants, in sums of $100 and less, on condition that it is needed, and will be repaid as soon as convenient after graduation. Then there are two or three College officers, — prominently the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, — who donate sums of $100 and less to needy students. A large number of students earn their expenses, in whole or in part, either by tutoring students in or out of college, or by availing themselves of various kinds of work offered in Cambridge or in the adjoining city of Boston. The catalogue officially announces: —

"The experience of the past warrants the statement that good scholars of high character but slender means are seldom or never obliged to leave college for want of money."

With these facts before us, we dare say that the Williams man who lives on $125 a year might more easily gain and more comfortably live upon four times that sum at Harvard.

"There is no place in the world easier for a young man to be good than Williamstown:" thus writes the friend of Williams. We do not deny that the evil propensities of a young man's nature may be aroused in Cambridge or its vicinity more easily than at Williamstown, where, the writer says, "even the busy looms and wheels of factory life are kept beyond college precincts." That morality is in country towns better than in cities, is yet to be proved. To the young man inclined to be immoral, there is always the opportunity everywhere. But we doubt whether there is any place in America where the average morality of a group of 1,350 young men is better than at Harvard College. Moreover, parents who thoughtfully consider life as it is will wisely send their children, under watchful guidance if needs be, to a scene of action and experience, rather than to one of unbroken serenity. We will, however, refrain from sermonizing, only reminding parents that college is a school for life.

One more objection to Harvard we wish to notice. It is, that we have tutors. Now, if the article in the *Alliance* should attract to Williams next month a class of two hundred and fifty students, we venture to say that their record of no tutors and all full-fledged professors would be broken. The facts are, that Harvard has nearly as many instructors as Williams has students; that here professorships are given only to heads of departments, each of which needs a number of instructors; and, that the tutors and assistant professors are men of unquestioned ability and wide experience, several of whom, before they were called to Harvard, were highly esteemed as full professors in small institutions. Indeed, it is a fact that a tutorship at Harvard is the stepping-stone, if not the equivalent, to a full professorship elsewhere.

It is unnecessary to run down the older and larger colleges to build up Williams. Each has its merits, and it certainly is not necessary to claim that persons are in duty bound to send their boys to Williams; because there moral security is a "distinguishing feature," and "low expenses, good health, beautiful surroundings, pure air, and pure water are secured." Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, can say as much and more. We hope cavilling in this matter will cease.

SOME SIGNIFICANT FIGURES.

THE RANK-LIST.

THERE is nothing, perhaps, that so well indicates the spirit of college work, as the yearly rank-list. In the three upper classes — senior, junior, and sophomore — of the College proper, there were at the beginning of the past year 568 students. In order to obtain their diploma they are required to get but 40 per cent of the maximum mark given in any of their elective studies, and but 33⅓ per cent in their prescribed studies, provided that they attain an average mark of 50 per cent for the four-years' course. But the rank-list shows that the students get not only what is required, but far in advance of this. For the first time the College presents, this year, the rank of the three classes in one list. This rank-list gives the names only of those who attained 70 per cent or upwards in some studies. It contains about 2,100 names; representing about 475 students, or about five-sixths of the whole number. The names of most students which appear once appear several times. High marks, as a general rule, never come singly. The leading members of each class reach the foremost places in every one of their studies. The name, for example, of the student who led the sophomore class occurs eight times.

The showing for classical studies is very significant. One-third of the 475 persons is found in the Latin and Greek courses; evidence that the elective system is tending, not to make the study of the classics obsolete, but simply to release those students who would have derived no benefit, and to afford more thorough instruction to those who had a taste for them. In fact, the instructors become more interested in their work, for they now have under their instruction only those students who voluntary select the studies which are congenial.

The former prescribed work, in which a student could get his translation from "ponies" or fellow students is done away with. The instructor devotes nearly all his time to lecturing or commenting; and this system appears to be the most beneficial, as well as the most popular.

Of the modern languages, German has the greatest number and the highest marks. The distinction between ability in languages and in mathematics is clearly shown in the rank-list. Students

who rank high in one branch usually rank low in the other: few men, indeed, attempting both. Success in natural science and metaphysics seems to go to the mathematical men, and to the linguistic scholars comes success in history.

The list of "honor" men is large this year, including 32 names for second-year honors, — 24 in classics, 9 in mathematics (one in both); and 17 for final honors, — 7 in classics, 4 in mathematics, 2 in physics, 2 in chemistry, 1 in philosophy, and 3 in history. "Honorable mention" in one or more subjects has been gained by 72 seniors, — 17 in Greek, 21 in Latin, 7 in German, 3 in French, 12 in English composition, 12 in philosophy, 16 in history, 3 in music, 2 in physics, 5 in chemistry, 2 in fine arts, 1 in English, 2 in Italian and Spanish, 9 in mathematics, 6 in natural history, 6 in political economy. To show that this number of "honor men" is an indication of excellent work, and the success of the new system of "honorable mention," we need only explain the meaning of those terms.

Second-year honors in classics and in mathematics "are open to sophomores and juniors, and to seniors who intend to be candidates for final honors in some year after graduation," and "are awarded on two conditions." The first condition is distinguished excellence in the required (classical or mathematical) work of the freshman year, and in the work of elective (classical or mathematical) courses amounting to six hours a week for one year. The second condition consists in passing with distinction a special examination, which will involve a moderate amount of work additional to that comprised in the regular courses. A candidate for final honors in any department "must have passed *with distinction* examinations, (*a*) in all the prescribed work of the College in that department; (*b*) on elective courses in that or kindred departments," equivalent to from fifteen to nineteen hours a week (according to the department) for one year, "must present such theses as may be required of him," and "must also, near the close of the senior year, pass an examination before a committee of the faculty."

"Honorable mention" is a new honor added this year, and gives a place on the Commencement programme to those students who in any department of study attain an average of eighty per cent, on an amount of work equivalent to eight hours of recitation per week.

We fully concur with the remarks of a graduate respecting the necessity of every class having a faithful and competent class-secretary, and, when he neglects his duty or is found incompetent, that another should at once be elected. For, as the writer says, "the life of a class, its cohesion, after graduation depends upon the secretary, and is to be perpetuated and strengthened by meetings and reports, at not very long intervals: certainly once in five years is seldom enough. My class has not averaged more than one meeting in fifteen years, and at the last some of us failed to recognize one another; under such conditions love for 'Fair Harvard' dies out, and with it no doubt many benefactions that might have fallen to her."

The opening of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy on Sunday afternoons, from one to five o'clock P.M., is apparently a success. Although the fact that this great museum is open without charge to the public is not generally known, there are sufficient visitors every Sunday afternoon to assure the officers that the experiment is to be quite successful.

The eighth summer course of instruction in chemistry, conducted by Charles F. Mabery (*s.* 1876), closes Aug. 17. It has been attended by twenty-five persons, most of whom are teachers. Thorough instruction has been given in experimental general chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analyses, and special instruction in advanced quantitative analysis and organic chemistry. One lady has been engaged in an original investigation in which very satisfactory results have been reached. The instruction is given by means of lectures and laboratory teaching. The collections and apparatus of the University are available, and the students are afforded every facility necessary to obtain a practical and useful knowledge of the subject.

We know of no easier way for some person to secure the gratitude of Harvard College, than by presenting to the fine-arts department the series of Greek coins which is earnestly and reasonably asked for by Professor Norton. The department will next autumn move into commodious rooms in the new Sever Hall; and there is nothing so useful and so easily obtained as the coins referred to in another column.

The Quinquennial Catalogue, which supersedes the former "Triennial," is no longer furnished free to graduates, except to the classes previous to 1833. It can be obtained by sending $1.10 (including postage) to Charles W. Sever, Cambridge.

We aim to make our advertising pages excellent specimens of typography, containing information of interest to our readers. They are almost wholly reset in every number. They deserve, therefore, to be at least looked through by all our readers.

The heating of the hallways of Thayer Hall by the College this winter will remove the chief objections that have been made to the rooms in this dormitory.

Harvard University has 14,062 graduates, of which number 2,344 were ordained as pastors of churches.

Sever Hall, one of the best recitation-halls in the world, will be ready for occupancy at the opening of next term.

President Eliot, who is now in Europe, is expected to return about Sept. 30.

THE JUNE ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

FINALS.

	CAMBRIDGE.	CINCINNATI.	CHICAGO.	TOTAL.
Examined	238	10	5	253
Admitted	207	8	2	217
Rejected	28	2	3	33
Postponed	2	.....	.....	2
No report	1	.....	.....	1

PRELIMINARIES.

	CAMBRIDGE.	CINCINNATI.	CHICAGO.	TOTAL.
Examined	210	3	4	217
Certificates granted	147	3	2	152
Certificates withheld	63	.....	2	65

The incoming Freshman class will be the largest ever admitted to the College.

THE AUTUMN EXAMINATIONS.

The anticipatory examination for prescribed rhetoric of the sophomore year takes place Thursday, Sept. 30, at ten A.M.

The examinations for advanced standing in the College begin Tuesday, Sept. 28.

The examinations for admission begin in the following order: —

The Medical School, Monday, Sept. 27.
The Scientific School, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
The College, Wednesday, Sept. 29.
The Law School, Thursday, Sept. 30.
The Dental School, Thursday, Sept. 30.
The Agricultural School, Thursday, Sept. 30.

The academic year in all departments begins Thursday, Sept. 30.

By the new regulations, all seniors, juniors, and sophomores are required to present themselves for registration on Thursday, Sept. 30, between nine A.M. and one P.M., at places to be announced on the bulletin-boards.

THE FRESHMAN CLASS (1883).

The freshman class of the past year was not only the largest class that has ever entered Harvard College, but it bids fair to take a rank in scholarship equal to any class. To those who are inclined to think that but few students study at Harvard, we would suggest the careful review of the "rank-list," which the registrar is required to print at the end of each academic year. The list contains the names of all students who attain seventy per cent of the maximum mark. From this list we have compiled the following table, which gives an idea of the work done by the late freshmen.

Subject.	Number who attained 70%.	Subject.	Number who attained 70%.
Greek	91	Latin II.	5
Greek lectures	90	Latin III.	5
Latin (including lectures)	78	German I.	9
German	79	German II.	1
French	9	German IV.	1
Trigonometry, Solid and Analytical Geometry	66	German VI.	9
Algebra	45	German VIII.	1
Advanced Mathematics	15	French II.	4
Physics	74	French III.	9
Advanced Physics	11	Philosophy II.	1
Chemistry	106	Philosophy III.	1
Classics I.	1	Philosophy IV.	1
Greek II.	1	History I.	1
Greek III.	1	History II.	4
Latin I.	1	History VI.	1
		Music I.	1
		Chemistry II.	1
		Natural History IV.	1
		Natural History V.	1

The two freshmen named below received the maximum mark of 100 %: Edward Perry Warren, of Boston, in Greek lectures; Arthur Clark Denniston, of Philadelphia, Penn., in trigonometry, solid and analytical geometry.

NOTES.

The summer courses in botany, under Professor G. L. Goodale, began July 7, and will close Aug. 16.

Work on the new Harvard Medical School building in the Back-bay district will probably begin early next spring.

The West Newton English and Classical School has sent, since its foundation in 1855, about fifty students to Harvard.

Harvard has conferred 622 honorary degrees since its foundation in 1638. Yale has, since 1701, conferred 923 honorary degrees.

As soon as a practical and safe method of lighting the Harvard College Library can be devised, the Library will be open in the evenings.

Professor Nathaniel S. Shaler (*s.* 1862), in his summer courses in geology, has eight students doing field-work in the mountains of Virginia.

Miss Anne Whitney, of Boston, has modelled a head in heroic size, of the late James Walker, the nineteenth president of Harvard University. It is said to be an admirable portrait: and when completed, in marble or bronze, as the committee shall decide, it is to be placed in Memorial Hall.

MINTON WARREN, associate professor of Latin at the Johns Hopkins University, is temporarily in Cambridge to make use of the College library in his philological studies.

THE upper floor has been removed from Holden Chapel, making the interior correspond with the exterior, and securing a well-lighted and thoroughly ventilated recitation-room.

PROFESSOR MOSES COIT TYLER, of the University of Michigan, is now making researches in the archives of the Harvard College library, for the third volume of his "History of American Literature."

THE bi-decennial report of the class of 1860 will probably be the most complete report of its kind ever issued by any class. Dr. Francis M. Weld, the class secretary, expects to issue it during the coming autumn.

JOHN M. BATCHELDER, of Cambridge, published in May a tabular exhibit of the mean monthly temperature at Boston, from 1871 to 1880. Its highest range was 74° F. in July, 1872, and lowest 20° F. in January, 1875.

BINDERS that will temporarily hold sixteen numbers of THE HARVARD REGISTER can be obtained by sending one dollar to Moses King, Cambridge, Mass. These binders are as neat and as simple as any now in the market.

ON and after the first Sunday in October, the Harvard College Library will be open every Sunday from one to five o'clock P.M., for the benefit of those who wish to read there, but not for the delivery or reception of books.

DURING the summer vacation the books in the Library relating to English literature in any branch are being arranged in a chronological order. It is expected that this work will be completed before the College re-opens in September.

MRS. MAY WRIGHT THOMPSON of Indianapolis, Ind., one of the best speakers among the advocates of woman-suffrage, is coming to Cambridge next autumn, to make use of the Harvard College library for researches in ancient history, in which she is deeply interested.

VOL. VII., No. 1, of the "Publications of the Museum o Comparative Zoölogy" was recently published. Its title is "Illustrations of Florida Corals, from drawings by Sourel, A. Agassiz, Rotter, and Burckhardt." With explanation of plates by L. F. De Pourtalès.

E. R. HUMPHREYS, LL.D., of Boston, has sent to Harvard upwards of one hundred students. At the recent entrance examinations all his entrance candidates, four in number, were admitted, and two were admitted with the "credits" or "honors" in prescribed and elective Latin, Greek, and physics.

THE pupil in Chinese, who was under Professor Ko at Harvard only from November to May, acquired during that time, although he had but one recitation a week, a knowledge of the radicals, the "tones," read his lessons in Chinese, and could understand considerable in conversation. With this foundation, he has left for China to engage in business.

EXTENSIVE alterations are being made in the offices in the south entry of University Hall, with a view of increasing the accommodations for the officers and Faculty. The space has been divided into five rooms; and the large recitation-room, No. 4, has been remodelled and connected with the Secretary's office, and will be used for Faculty meetings.

CHARLES W. BENTON (Yale 1874), who has been studying at Harvard the past year as a candidate for the degree of Ph D. in Semitic philology, has just received an appointment as Professor of French in the University of Minnesota. A residence of seventeen years in the Orient has given him a thorough knowledge of the French as well as the Arabic language. He expects to return to Harvard for his degree.

IT was not our intention to mention the many school catalogues that are sent to us; but one has just been received that deserves special mention for its thoroughness, good editing, and handsome printing. Reference is had to the "Twenty-eighth Annual Catalogue of the Lasell Seminary for Young Women, at Auburndale, Mass.," which was edited by the principal, C. C. Bragdon, and printed in Boston by Rand, Avery, & Co.

THE American Social Science Association will hold its general meeting of 1880, at Saratoga Springs, N.Y., Sept. 7–11. The Association was formed in 1865; and its object, "stated briefly, is to encourage the study of the various relations, social and political, of man in modern life; to facilitate personal intercourse and interchange of ideas between individuals interested in promoting educational, financial, sanitary, charitable, and other social reforms and progress; and promptly to make known to the public all theoretical or practical results which may flow from such studies or investigations." The president is D. C. Gilman, president of the Johns Hopkins University; the treasurer is Hamilton A. Hill (1853) of Boston; and the secretary (to whom all communications should be addressed) is Franklin B. Sanborn (1855), Concord, Mass.

GRADUATES.

CHARLES R. JOHNSON (1875) is practising law in Worcester.

JAMES F. ARCHER (1873) is practising law in Fall River, Mass.

EDMUND B. SPRAGUE (1877) opened, May 1, a law-office in Worcester.

WALTER COOK (1869) is an architect in New-York City, at 57 Broadway.

EDWARD COOK MOORE (1878) has recently been admitted to the New-York bar.

WALKER HARTWELL (1875) is attorney and counsellor-at-law in Cincinnati, O.

JOHN J. LOUD (1866) is cashier of the Union National Bank of Weymouth, Mass.

HERBERT H. DRAKE (1877) is with James M. Drake & Co., bankers, New-York City.

SAMUEL SHELLING (1879) is in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, New York, N.Y.

JOHN E. WOLFF (1879) is a member of the "State Geological Survey" for Virginia.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE (1852) is one of the directors of the new Berkeley School in New-York City.

FRANK E. RANDALL (1874) is attorney-at-law in New-York city, his address being 237 Broadway.

BENJAMIN N. JOHNSON (1878) is a counsellor at law, with his office in the Equitable Building, Boston.

DAVID O. IVES and T. W. PRESTON, both graduates in 1879, are on a sheep-ranche near Denver, Col.

HENRY W. WILLIAMS (*m.* 1849) of Boston has been elected president of the Massachusetts Medical Society.

JUDGE WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON (1839) urges the printing of the "Quinquennial" in the English-language.

REV. D. A. W. SMITH (1859) is president of a theological training-school for Karens, in Rangoon, Burmah.

JOHN SAVARY (*f.* 1860) delivered a poem on Decoration Day, at the Soldiers' Home, near Washington, D.C.

REV. ALEXANDER MCKENZIE, D.D. (1859), delivered, June 13, the baccalaureate sermon at Cornell University.

ROBERT DICKSON SMITH (1857) was the Fourth-of-July orator for the city of Boston, and delivered the address at Music Hall.

I. T. BURR, jun. (1879), is in the office of the division superintendent of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, at Topeka, Kan.

IN the article on "The Class of 1830," by Judge G. W. Warren, printed in the June issue, Richard S. Edes should read Henry S. Edes.

CHARLES C. PERKINS (1842) furnishes an illustration, "The Victory of Samothrake," for the August number of the *American Art Review*.

WILLIAM P. STODDARD (1866) is treasurer of the Plymouth Mills, Plymouth, Mass., the oldest rivet-manufacturing company in this country.

MOSES MERRILL (1856), the head-master of the Boston Latin School, received the honorary degree of Ph.D. from Amherst College, July 1.

G. W. C. NOBLE (1858) sends from his classical school this year fifteen boys to the final examinations for admission, and seven to the preliminaries.

SAMUEL T. FISHER (1876) has since his graduation been a private tutor, besides conducting a grammar-school in Quincy and a high school in Grafton.

HENRY D. ATWOOD (1860) is the secretary of the Phœnix Manufacturing Company of Taunton, manufacturers of plumbago crucibles and stove-polish.

SAMUEL N. CUTLER (1877) is in the employ of the firm of Hill & Cutler, dealers in cotton and cotton-waste, and manufacturers of leather-board, 567 and 569 Atlantic Avenue, Boston.

FREDERICK O. PRINCE (1836), Mayor of Boston, has accepted the invitation of the city government to deliver the oration in the "Old South," at the 250th celebration of the founding of Boston, Sept. 17.

A LITTLE volume of "Selected Poetical Gems" recently compiled by D. Gilbert Dexter, editor of the Cambridge *Tribune*, is dedicated to his daughter, now the wife of Charles H. Wiswell (1877).

JEROME H. KIDDER (1862) is an assistant-surgeon in the navy, now stationed at Washington, D.C. He married a daughter of the Hon. Horace Maynard, recently appointed postmaster-general. Several years ago he received from the King of Portugal the "Order of Christ, of Portugal," which in 1870 Congress authorized him to accept.

THE firm of Jackson & Curtis, note and stock brokers, 24 Congress Street, Boston, is composed of Charles C. Jackson (1863) and George T. Curtis (1868).

REV. HENRY H. HAYNES (1873) is the principal of Jarvis Hall, a boys' boarding and day school under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Denver, Col.

THOMAS H. GRAY (1867) and CHARLES D. PALMER (1868) constitute the firm of Gray, Palmer, & Co., Boston, manufacturers of and dealers in wool-shoddy and wool.

REV. ARTHUR MAY KNAPP (1860) of Cambridge is to give a course of lectures on "The Philosophy of Art," at the Peabody Institute in Baltimore, Md., next November.

DR. B. JOY JEFFRIES (1854) lectured, June 3, at the United-States Military Academy at West Point on color-blindness and the scientific and practical methods of detecting this defect.

THE venerable Dr. George Osborne (1818), of Peabody, Mass., sends us payment for his own and two other subscriptions, by way of appreciation of the "merits of the enterprise."

EGBERT M. CHESLEY (1879) has resigned his position in the Boston Latin School to accept the principalship of the High School at Yarmouth, N.S., where he has taken up his residence.

E. F. FENOLLOSSA (1874) for the past two years has been professor of political economy at the Imperial University, Tokio, Japan, and has just renewed his contract for another term of two years.

HOLMES HINKLEY (1876) of Boston has spent much of his time in the past few years in teaching the classics, and is now seeking pupils for private instruction. He received the degree of A.M. in 1877.

REV. JOSEPH COOK (1865) writes: "I think well of THE HARVARD REGISTER, and enclose to you five dollars, to pay for the numbers already sent me and to continue the subscription until the pay runs out."

REV. THOMAS R. HARRIS (1863) has, for the last ten years, been rector of St. Paul's Church, Morrisania, N.Y. He is a son of the late Thaddæus William Harris (1815), who for twenty-five years was librarian of Harvard College.

THE three instructors in elocution at Harvard, Howard M. Ticknor (1856), George Riddle (1874), and Franklin H. Sargent (1877), are all graduates of the Chauncy-Hall School, where special attention is given to the study of elocution.

JOSEPH H. ADAMS (1837), late Examiner of Interferences, and formerly Principal Examiner in the United-States Patent Office, and editor of the United-States Patent-office Reports, is now a solicitor of American and foreign patents, with office at 33 School Street, Boston.

SOLOMON H. BRACKETT (1860) is teacher of natural science and higher mathematics, at the St. Johnsbury Academy, St. Johnsbury, Vt.,—an excellent preparatory school which derives considerable support from the Messrs. Fairbanks, the great standard-scale manufacturers.

Dr. ISRAEL T. HUNT (*m.* 1870) of Boston is the medical examiner for several life-insurance companies; viz., National Life of Montpelier, Vt.; Ætna Life of Hartford, Conn.; Hartford Life and Annuity of Hartford, Conn.; and the Provident Life Savings Association of New-York City.

REV. JOHN COTTON BROOKS (1872), who is travelling with his brother the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks (1855), recently preached in the chapel at Boston, Eng., in the pulpit formerly occupied by his Puritan ancestor, the Rev. John Cotton, who came to Boston in 1633, and was settled over the First Church.

REV. DR. F. C. EWER (1848) published in 1869 an historical map of Nantucket, surveyed and drawn by himself. It is now receiving a wide circulation through its gratuitous distribution as a practical and useful advertising medium of the Old Colony Railroad Company. Accompanying the map is a chronological history of the island.

REV. EDWARD G. PORTER (1858) of Lexington delivered, June, 11 a beautiful eulogy on the late Gen. William Francis Bartlett of the class of 1862, on the occasion of the presentation of Gen. Bartlett's portrait to the Phillips Academy at Andover. It is printed in full in the *Essex Weekly Eagle*, published at Lawrence, Mass., June 26.

GIFFORD H. G. MCGREW (1874) has recently been appointed principal of the High School at Wareham. Mr. McGrew has just spent two years at the Harvard Divinity School, and will continue his studies so as to obtain his degree. Previous to entering the Divinity School, he was professor of modern languages at Buchtel College at Akron, O.

THE following members of the graduating class of 1880 at the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge were graduates of Harvard College: Augustine Heard Amory (1877), Frank Hagar Bigelow (1873), William Henry Burbank (1876), James Ward Gilman (1877). Bigelow and Gilman received from Harvard the degree of A.M. at the last Commencement.

GEORGE F. BARRITT (1872) is a member of the Boston Board of Health.

H. C. HAY (1878) is in the employ of Little, Brown, & Co., the Boston publishing firm.

DR. SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN (1851) has been the city physician of Boston for the past ten years.

DR. ROBERT AMORY (1863), at the Sixth Decennial National Convention of incorporated State medical societies, medical colleges, and colleges of pharmacy, held in Washington, May 5, was elected permanent president. At the annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medico-Legal Society held in Boston, June 1, he was elected president of that society.

REV. HENRY G. SPAULDING (1860) of Springfield will deliver in many cities during the coming season two courses of lectures: I. Six lectures upon Pagan and Christian Rome. II. Six lectures upon Roman life and art, illustrated by the antiquities found in Pompeii. These lectures are the results of many years' researches, and are always enthusiastically received.

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON (1843) has been appointed by a joint resolution of Congress, passed unanimously by both houses, to prepare and edit a Supplement to the Revised Statutes of the United States. Judge Richardson, with George P. Sanger (1840), has edited the Annual Supplement to the General Statutes of Massachusetts for twenty-one successive years.

CHARLES K. DILLAWAY (1825), formerly head master of the Boston Latin School, has been for the past forty years a member and secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Roxbury Latin School. Recently his portrait has been painted for the Roxbury Latin School, as a token of appreciation of Mr. Dillaway's efficient service and untiring interest in that institution for so many years.

WILLIAM G. HALE (1871), tutor in Latin since 1877, has been called to Cornell University as professor of Latin. There he is to be at the head of the department, a position he is eminently qualified to fill. He is a thorough scholar, and a successful instructor, and leaves Harvard with the heartiest well-wishes of his many associates. He was recently re-elected secretary of the Φ B K.

ROBERT C. WINTHROP (1828) is president of the General Theological Library, an office he has held since 1877. The two preceding presidents were the Rev. Dr. Charles Burroughs (1806), who was the founder and greatest benefactor of the library, and Edward Brooks (1819), who was an associate founder. The library, now comprising nearly 13,000 volumes, is at No. 12 West Street, Boston.

WASHINGTON IRVING STRINGHAM (1877) of Kansas has just received the degree of Ph.D. at the Johns Hopkins University. He went there three years ago, and has been a fellow for two years. He has passed examinations in quaternions, determinants, elliptic functions, and other branches of mathematics, and in logic. His thesis, "On Regular Figures in *n*-dimensional Space," appeared in the current number of the *American Journal of Mathematics*.

MARSHALL E. WADSWORTH (Ph.D. 1879) recently gave at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy a series of practical lectures on general and microscopic lithology. They were open to the public, and were well attended. Mr. Wadsworth also read a paper before the Boston Society of Natural History, May 19, "On the Age of the Copper-bearing Rocks of Lake Superior," showing that the work of the early explorers, Foster and Whitney, was, in the main, correct.

A UNIQUE pamphlet, having on its front cover simply the name "Fales," was recently received by the Massachusetts Historical Society. It first gives a few extracts from the constitution of the "Military Order, Loyal Legion, United States," then a biographical record of Samuel Bradford Fales (1825) of Philadelphia, Penn., and closes with a number of newspaper clippings giving accounts of the Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, with which Mr. Fales was so prominently identified during the late war.

JOHN DIXWELL (*m.* 1870) is general agent of a society which has for its object the liberation of all Italian slaves in New England. Mr. Dixwell was formerly General Agent for the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, resigning that position in August, 1879, to take charge of the new society. Since that time he has succeeded in rescuing fourteen Italian children from the padrones, for which services he has received the thanks in writing of the Italian Government. Dr. Dixwell's most signal achievement has been the recovery of the boy Alphonso Carreras, lost six years ago, and lately discovered in Barcelona, Spain, through the doctor's unwearied personal exertions. The office of the society is at No. 6 Pemberton Square, Boston; and an inspection of the various weapons taken from the padrones in former raids will furnish ample evidence of the wide field the society has before it.

AT the class dinner of the class of 1830, at the home of Judge G. Washington Warren, 16 Marlborough Street, Boston, out of nineteen survivors, fifteen were present. The neat dinner-card contained the names of all the members of the class.

ALL of the officers of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum are graduates of Harvard College: Dr. Samuel Cabot (1836) of Boston is president; Thomas C. Amory (1830) and Norwood P. Hallowell (1861) are the vice-presidents; Edward S. Philbrick (1846), treasurer; and Lewis W. Tappan, jun. (1860), secretary and assistant-treasurer. In the board of directors are Dr. Samuel A. Green (1851), Archibald M. Howe (1869), Rev. Henry F. Jenks (1865), and Charles G. Loring (1848).

JOHN SILAS WHITE (1870) is to be head master of the Berkeley School, a new preparatory institution of the highest grade, that is to be opened this autumn in New-York City. From 1870 to 1873 he was master in the Boston Latin School; then spent a year in Europe in travel and the study of school systems; and in 1874 became head master of the Brooks Academy at Cleveland, O., where he has remained ever since. In 1879 Trinity College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

FRANCIS GREENLEAF ALLINSON (1877) of New Jersey graduated in Haverford College in 1876, in Harvard University in 1877, and received his degree as Master of Arts at Haverford College in 1879. He has been for three years a student and fellow of the Johns Hopkins University, and has passed examinations in Greek, in Latin, and in Sanskrit, and received there recently the degree of Ph.D. He presented a thesis, "On Ionic Forms in the Second Century A.D., and the Obligations of Lucian to Herodotus."

NOT many Americans find eminent positions in the leading educational institutions of Europe, and conspicuously among the few is Fitzedward Hall of the class of 1846. For thirty-four years he has been absent from America. He was the first of his class to become a professor, receiving the appointment of professor of Indian-Oriental Anglo-Sanskrit at Benares College. Later he was professor of Sanskrit, Hindustani, and Indian jurisprudence, in Kings College, London; and at present he is the examiner to the Civil Service Commission in Sanskrit, Hindustani, Hindi, and English composition. He has written several books, and is a frequent contributor to periodicals, especially to the New-York *Nation*.

FROM a "Guide to Salem," just published by H. M. Batchelder, we clip the following paragraph relating to a graduate of 1763: "Just above the High-school building on Broad Street, stands the house in which was born, on July 17, 1745, the illustrious Timothy Pickering. As colonel of the First Regiment of militia, he headed the assemblage at North Bridge, Feb. 26, 1775. Timothy Pickering was one of the most distinguished citizens of Salem. He was adjutant-general at the Revolutionary battles of Germantown and Brandywine; postmaster-general, 1791-95; secretary of state, 1795-1800; member of the United-States Senate, 1803-11; member of Congress, 1814-17. The house above referred to has always been in the Pickering family, and is now occupied by a grandson of Timothy Pickering."

THE following gives the results of the votes sent to the Committee for Suggesting Overseers, previous to the recent election. Whole number of ballots, 1,095.

† John Lowell (1843)	849
† John O. Sargent (1830)	631
Thomas Hill (1843)	431
† Henry Lee (1836)	424
Joseph H. Choate (1852)	376
† Robert M. Morse, jun. (1857)	260
Sidney Bartlett (1818)	258
Henry S. Russell (1860)	236
Henry L. Pierce	221
† Francis E. Parker (1841)	216
Edward H. Hall (1851)	160
Thomas B. Curtis (1862)	156

† *Elected.*

WILLIAM J. KNOWLTON (*s.* 1868) has one of the most interesting establishments in Boston. It is the old Boston Natural History Store, established in 1859, in which he has tastefully displayed all the various objects that interest the mineralogist, naturalist, and taxidermist. There are many cases full of Indian relics, agates and precious stones, fossils, shells, mounted birds, bird-skins, stuffed animals; and, in fact, the store is a small museum, and worth visiting. It is at 168 Tremont Street, opposite the Boston Common. At the present time there is on exhibition the celebrated Leidy collection of precious stones, which comprises two hundred and twenty-one specimens collected by Dr. Joseph Leidy of Philadelphia, Penn. They include every variety of gems except the diamond, and form the most complete collection in this country. They are placed in a leather-covered case, divided into three compartments, and are arranged systematically. The store is visited daily by many persons from other cities.

A PORTRAIT of Gov. Christopher Gore (1776), copied from the oil-painting in Memorial Hall, appears in the handsome and admirable volume, "Waltham, Past and Present," by Charles A. Nelson (1860). Gore Hall, named in honor of Gov. Gore, contains, with but two exceptions, the largest library in the United States.

CHARLES C. SOULE'S (1862) admirable travesty "Romeo and Juliet" was brought out in excellent style by the Pi Eta Society on "Graduates' Night," June 24. It is said to be one of the best plays for an evening's entertainment that has been produced by the College societies. It is published by George I. Jones (1871), of St. Louis, Mo.

GEORGE RIDDLE (1874) is soon to appear for the first time in lyceum-courses. Robert Grant (1873), author of the "Little Tin Gods-on-Wheels," and "The Confessions of a Frivolous Girl," is writing for him a sketch entitled "Tot Plummer's First Assembly," being the account of a Harvard student's experience at his first ball. John T. Wheelwright, one of the authors of "Rollo's Journey to Cambridge," is also at work on a laugh-provoking sketch and satire on a "Sewing Bee." Mr. Riddle begins his readings next month at North Conway, Mount Desert.

UNSOLICITED and unexpected, Dr. Francis M. Weld of New-York City, secretary of the Harvard Club and one of the most loyal sons of Harvard, writes as follows: "I sent the circular [see below] which I enclose, to all members of the Harvard Club, to some other Harvard men here, and to all of my own class throughout the country. If you could get the other class secretaries to do the same, I think it would put you on a good footing at once. I cannot doubt that so creditable an undertaking only needs a full understanding among the graduates to secure a full support. I enclose my check for ten dollars, for five additional subscriptions. If you can hold out you are sure to make a final success."

Dear Sir, — THE HARVARD REGISTER of June announces that there is danger of its suspension on account of lack of subscriptions. Such a result would be justly mortifying to Harvard men. The paper is an honor to the University, and full of interest to all its graduates. I hope that on receiving this notice you will at once enclose two dollars for a year's subscription, to Moses King, Cambridge, Mass.

FRANCIS M. WELD.

REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS, D.D. (1855), recently preached before the Queen of England in St. George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, by invitation of Dean Stanley. Dr. Brooks is the first American who has been thus honored, and the place in which he preached has been connected with royalty from time immemorial. Edward the Confessor had a palace and a chapel at Windsor. Later William the Conqueror built a stone castle there, which was rebuilt and enlarged by Henry I. The present Chapel of St. George was built in the reign of Edward IV. (d. 1483); Henry VII. added the beautiful vaulted roof, said to be the finest specimen of Gothic groining in the world. Under the choir sleep Edward IV. and his queen; near the choir door lies Henry VI.; not far from him, Henry VII., Jane Seymour, and Charles I. In the tomb-house lie the remains of George III., who restored the chapel, George IV., William IV., and Prince Albert.

Amid such surroundings as these, Dr. Brooks, preaching to the successor of that arch-enemy of American independence, George III., realised in his own person Whittier's prophecy; —

> "And strand shall nearer lean to strand,
> Till meet beneath saluting flags
> The lion of our mother-land,
> The eagle of our native crags."

REV. EDWARD J. YOUNG (1848), Harvard professor of Hebrew and other Oriental languages, at the meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, June 10, spoke of the change in the drift of thought as expressed in the selection of topics for essays to be delivered at college commencements. After alluding to the old custom of delivering Syriac and Hebrew orations at such anniversaries, the last of which, in Hebrew, was given at Cambridge in 1817, he stated that he had made a collection of the subjects assigned to the orators who spoke in behalf of the candidates for the master's degree, for which a Latin oration was delivered three years after a class had proceeded bachelors. He read some of the texts for these orations, which were very amusing. Such questions as the descent of the Indians from Abraham, their color the original color of the human race, were discussed. Cotton Mather endeavored to prove the *points* in Hebrew of divine origin. Two orators, at different times, took opposite views of the ownership of physicians' fees for visits made on the Lord's day; and the legal thesis, whether a will made by Lazarus passed the title to his property beyond recall, after his raising by Christ, was debated three times in thirty years. — *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

The paper presented will appear in the next volume of the proceedings of the Society.

EDMUND W. WRIGHT (1866) is professor of Latin and Greek at North Illinois College, Fulton, Ill.

JOSEPH D. BRANNAN (1869) is a member of the firm of Healy & Brannan, lawyers, Cincinnati, O.

WILLIAM F. SHINNEY (1874) is in the employ of the Chinese government, and holds a good position in the customs-service, at Shanghai.

EDWIN HARRISON, the president of the Choteau, Harrison, & Valle Iron Co., of St. Louis, Mo., graduated at the Lawrence Scientific School in 1856.

CHARLES F. CHOATE, the president of the Old Colony Railroad Company, which, in addition to the railroad, owns the Great Fall River Line, is a graduate in the class of 1849.

FRANK D. MILLET (1869) has taken a studio in New-York City for the coming winter. He occasionally writes criticisms on art; but he has no intention of lecturing, or writing books, as has been announced.

ARTHUR ANDERSON BROOKS (1879), who has been teaching in Scranton, Penn., the past year, has been appointed a teacher in the Worcester High School. He is a fine classical scholar, having received second year and final honors in Greek and Latin.

REV. DR. W. G. ELIOT (*t.* 1834), chancellor of Washington University, says in a recent report, "A valuable gift has just been received through Edmund Dwight [Harvard, 1844] of Boston, being the library of Joseph Coolidge [Harvard, 1817], lately deceased, and numbering about three thousand volumes, many of which are rare, and of great value. They will be properly labelled, and arranged in a separate alcove, which will be known as the 'Joseph Coolidge Library.'"

EATON S. DRONE (1866) is the author of "A Treatise on the Law of Property in Intellectual Productions in Great Britain and the United States," generally known as "Drone on Copyright and Playright." The work has received the heartiest indorsement of the leading newspapers and standard periodicals in this country and Europe, to such an extent that an entire pamphlet of sixteen octavo pages has just been published by Little, Brown, & Co., which contains nothing but reprints of the reviews.

JOSEPH HEAD (1804) is the oldest living graduate. On the twentieth day of August, 1880, he will be ninety-five years of age. He is living in Wheeling, W. Va., with his son-in-law, Dr. M. J. Rhees. The next oldest graduate is George W. Lyman (1806) of Boston; the third, William Thomas (1807) of Plymouth; the fourth, Dr. Ebenezer Alden (1808) of Randolph. It is particularly gratifying for us to be able to add that all these venerable graduates are paying subscribers to THE HARVARD REGISTER.

WILLIAM FITZHALE ABBOTT (1874) has been engaged as a teacher in the Worcester High School for the ensuing year. He has been engaged in teaching almost continuously since his graduation; from September, 1874, to February, 1876, in G. W. C. Noble's private school for boys, Boston. In October, 1876, he began giving instruction to private pupils in Cambridge; and in January, 1877, he joined his classmate Theodore L. Sewall, in the Indianapolis, Ind., Classical School, started by the latter in September, 1876. He belongs to a New-England family eminent as teachers and theologians.

DANIEL WALDO STEVENS (1846) is the missionary of the American Unitarian Association, and chairman of the School Committee at Vineyard Haven, Mass., and has held the former position thirteen years, and the latter upwards of five years. After graduation at College, he entered the Divinity School, where, in 1848, he also graduated. He then supplied the pulpit of the Unitarian church at Somerville six months. Later he moved to Mansfield, where at first he was for twelve years settled over the Unitarian society; then he established a high school, and afterward became superintendent of public schools. From there he removed to Fall River, where he was superintendent of public schools for two years, before moving to Vineyard Haven.

CHARLES E. BROWN (1849) is a resident of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia. Since 1851 he has been a merchant, ship-owner, bank-director, school-commissioner, justice of the peace, etc. He is well known throughout the Province as a member of the Board of Agriculture, an elective position earned by him through zealous work in behalf of improvements in agriculture, horticulture, and stock-breeding. In 1867 he organized the Yarmouth-County Agricultural Society, the strongest and most active organization of the kind in Nova Scotia, which he served gratuitously for five years as secretary. He is now its president and sole life-member. He is a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the American Pomological Association, the Michigan Pomological Society, and the Ontario and Nova-Scotia Fruit-Growers' Associations; and writes articles occasionally for agricultural papers. He is said to own the biggest Jersey cow in the world.

HARVARD COLLEGE is well represented on the staff of Brig.-Gen. EBEN SUTTON, commanding the Second Brigade, Massachusetts Volunteer Militia, as appears by the following:

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Asst.-Adj. General, Lieut.-Col. Robert G. Shaw (1869).
Medical Director, Lieut.-Col. Robert Amory (1863).
Asst.-Inspector General, Major Edward N. Fenno (1866).
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. Abbott Lawrence, jun. (1875).
Engineer, Capt. Horace B. Sargent, jun. (*t.* 1869).
Judge Advocate, Capt. Arthur Lincoln (1863).
Provost Marshal, Capt. Francis W. Lawrence (1861).

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Brigade Sergeant-Major, Tucker Daland (1873).
Brigade Quartermaster-Sergeant, Harcourt Amory (1876).
Brigade Hospital-Steward, Russell Sturgis, 3d (1878).
Brigade Provost-Sergeant, Wendell Goodwin (1874).
Brigade Bugler, Frederic Cunningham (1874).
Brigade Sergeant's Clerks, George S. Silsbee (1874), George P. Gardner (1877).

REV. WARREN H. CUDWORTH (1850) is spoken of by B. P. Shillaber ("Mrs. Partington") in a letter to the Hartford *Post*, as follows: "Your readers all must have heard of him — priest, pastor, poet, pundit, almost potentate in the little realm, his church. He has been the good pastor for many years, he being now nearly sixty; and the relation between him and his people is one that is exceptional in its attraction. In the first place, he is his own proprietor. He owns the church, and is a bachelor. The church was in debt, and the people were borrowing from Peter to pay Paul his interest, or *vice versa*; and Paul and Peter are very exacting. He cut down his own pay, and reduced the church expenses, to favor them; and, when he found this would not do, he compounded with P. and P., and became proprietor. He has freed his church from compulsory taxation, and assumed the mortgages himself. He has opened parlors in his church, and music and refreshments lend their attractions to the young, he being as young as any of them; while to the old he is the grave and loving adviser and friend. Entertainments are frequent in his parlors, which he conducts himself, — he being his own orchestra and his own master of ceremonies. All the receipts for these are toward meeting expenses. His assumption of the mortgages lessens and mitigates, but does not, of course, obviate, church expense. He was chaplain of the Massachusetts First through the war, and, I think, is such at present. On the occasion of his leaving on Saturday, crowds of them went down to bid him good-by, thus attesting their devotion to him. He is a fat, unctuous, jolly-looking man, 'with twenty shillings in the pound in his face,' as Sydney Smith said of Edward Everett, and a general outline that reminds one, who knows who is meant, of Father Phil in 'Handy Andy,' — barring the father's rosy beak, which is lacking in the East Boston minister. Mr. Cudworth is one of the most influential temperance men in the State, is indefatigable in his industry while engaged in all that is good, and makes such a mark on the general society that his going abroad is considered a half calamity by his neighbors and friends, who, without regard to sect, wish him a happy return to them."

HARVARD-COLUMBIA RACE.

THE FRESHMAN CREWS.

NEVER were there better conditions of weather and water for a boat-race than those afforded on the Thames River, July 7. A gentle breeze blew down the course all the forenoon; enough to temper the heat, which at no time during the day was excessive, and add to the speed of a rowing-shell, but not enough to roughen the surface of the river.

A crowd and a close contest were needed to complete the enjoyment. The former was lacking; but the latter was seen, if ever it was, in a college race. The boats were eight-oared shells, similar in design and construction to those used in the University race, July 1. The course — the third and fourth mile of that rowed over by the University crews — began at Mamacoke and ended at Winthrop's Point. The same preparations had been made as for the University race; but no observation-train was run, because the grand stand was thought to be large enough to accommodate all the spectators. The Harvard freshmen reached their quarters, which were near the starting-point, on June 25. They were coached by William A. Bancroft (Harvard, 1878), the captain of the "'Varsity" in 1877 and 1878. The Columbia freshmen did not arrive until June 30; but they had been in training with the Columbia University four at Philadelphia, on the Schuylkill. Jasper Goodwin (Columbia, 1876), an old "'Varsity" oar, coached them throughout the year.

The Harvard men, after their arrival at New London, met with several misfortunes, which seriously impaired the speed of their boat; and too much praise cannot be given them for fidelity to their work, which, in spite of their misfortunes, resulted victoriously. The day after their arrival they rowed over the two-mile course in ten minutes and ten seconds. The best time of either the Harvard or the Columbia crew afterwards was eleven minutes.

Curtis, the Harvard stroke, broke his finger, and necessarily gave up his seat. Burch, the number three, was annoyed by those worst of boating-men's troubles, boils, which compelled his absence from the boat for a number of rows. Hammond, the captain, met with a family bereavement which would have made a less resolute man unfit to row in a hard race, even if he were sure of winning the grateful appreciation of all Harvard men by his decision to row. Chapman, who had taken the stroke oar when Curtis withdrew, rowed in the race after a three-days' illness.

The Columbia men for the week previous to the race had been in excellent health and spirits, and were well-matched opponents for the Harvard crew at its best. Both crews were provided with steam-launches on which their respective coaches could follow, and observe them during every stroke of their practice.

The race was set for mid-day. The tide had then been on the ebb for a little over two hours; and this circumstance, combined with the slight breeze which blew down stream, enabled both crews to make their best time. Some delay was experienced by a buoy drifting out of the line, and the starting boats dragging their anchors badly. But at 12.30 P.M., the referee, Richard Trimble (Harvard, 1880), captain and stroke of the Harvard "'Varsity," gave the word to start. The crews caught the water together, and pulled a very rapid stroke. Harvard in the first minute pulled forty-one strokes, and Columbia forty, but neither seemed to gain any advantage. Harvard, however, was plainly rowing in the better form, expending her strength to greater advantage, and her shell glided through the water more steadily than did Columbia's. The men in the latter boat were full of life and dash; and down the first mile the two eights sped, keeping as good an alignment as the veriest martinet of a drill-master would care to see. The men in both boats did their utmost at every stroke, while the pace scarcely diminished. Chapman, who was an object of solicitude to the Harvard men, did not falter a particle; and in spite of his illness, which must have made his sufferings intense, he set the stroke for his crew with precision and force rarely seen. At the half-mile the boats were still bow and bow. Up to this point neither had had a perceptible lead. But form, when in other respects the crews are evenly matched, does tell; and here, too, one crew had not only better form, but also superior weight and power. By the time the mile buoy was reached, Harvard was undoubtedly leading; but liable to lose her lead in a dozen strokes, for the spurts which Columbia put on were simply marvellous. The Harvard men kept steadily to their work. Not a man looked out, as did some of their competitors, and all pulled with a determination to carry out the instructions received in a long and tedious course of severe coaching. This also characterized the rowing of the University crew in their race. The state of rowing at Harvard is such that crews from there can enter any important race, and, whether behind or ahead, row with full presence of mind and coolness, in exact accordance with the directions they have previously received.

When a mile and a half had been rowed, Harvard had a lead of nearly a boat's length; yet this was betimes reduced and regained; for spurt after spurt came from each crew, making it uncertain at any point which would lead a few hundred yards farther on. The mile and three-quarters was reached. Will Chapman hold out to the finish? was the question which rushed with painful force to the minds of Harvard's friends. Not that his distressed condition was shown by his rowing, for that was superb, and he was evidently preparing for the last and hardest spurt of all; but could he endure the strain? The Columbia men quicken. Their boat darts close by Harvard's. They still seem to have plenty of dash. Now Hammond, who during all this exciting race has directed his crew with rare judgment, and has worked his full share when Columbia's spurts were threatening, rallies his crew or the final spurt. The crimson blades take the water forty-two times in the last minute, and drive the shell across the finish line five seconds ahead of the blue and white. Chapman is exhausted, but still sits up, while the others paddle the boat around to where the Columbia crew sit panting at their oars. The gallant rivals cheer and are cheered. Then the crew row to the scow off the grand stand. Chapman receives the attention of a physician, who assures the eager inquirers that he will be all right in a day or two. Thus ended one of the most exciting college races ever rowed. The time of the Harvard crew was eleven minutes thirty-two seconds. The time of Columbia was eleven minutes thirty-seven seconds. The officers of the race were: *Referee*, Richard Trimble (1880). *Judges*, Harvard, W. A. Bancroft (1878), W. H. Aspinwall (1883); Columbia, Messrs. Eldredge and Muller. *Timekeepers*, Harvard, C. P. Curtis (1883); Columbia, Mr. Van Linderin.

COLLEGE UNDERGRADUATES.

CLAYTON JOHNS, a special student in the College, has composed "Two Mazurkas in G" for the piano. They have been published by G. D. Russell of Boston.

Dr. R. A. F. PENROSE, professor of obstetrics in the University of Pennsylvania, will have next October three sons at Harvard College, each six feet tall. Two are in the senior class, the other in the freshman. Three other sons are now preparing for college.

JAMES BLISS (1881) has published a book of 108 pages (paper covers) on "Analytic Geometry for Beginners," compiled from notes actually given in the freshman prescribed course of analytics. The book is well arranged, typographically attractive, and contains, in a concise form, all of the subject that a beginner needs to know. Numerous examples, with solutions, added to the text, make the book an efficient aid or substitute for the lectures given to freshmen.

It was chiefly for the Harvard freshmen that Mr. Bliss published these notes, and he deserves great credit for the manner in which the work has been executed; but they might be used to advantage by any person beginning the study of analytics, for it contains in full the elementary instruction given at Harvard. Copies are for sale at the University Bookstore, Cambridge; or they can be obtained through the mail by sending $0.50 to James Bliss, Cambridge.

THE "ANNEX."

THE autumn examinations occur Sept. 29–Oct. 1.

THE New York *Times*, July 5, contained an article of two and a half columns, giving the history of the Annex, written by the Rev. Julius H. Ward, who interviewed the students, wrote to the professors, and hunted up every scrap of history to be found regarding the movement.

APPLICATIONS for the special courses are now coming to the secretary from this part of the country, from the West, and the North-west. One applicant desires instruction in astronomy. Several wish Latin and Greek, in order to continue the studies of the high schools and higher private institutions.

IN his annual report, President Barnard of Columbia College gives a full and excellent account of the colleges for women in England, and adds a very cordial notice of the Annex. The account of the movement for the higher education of women in England is one of the best ever made, and is worth reading by all interested in the subject.

SEVENTEEN young ladies presented themselves at the entrance examinations of July 1. Two of these intend to take Greek only. The others enter for the four-years' course.

THE candidates for the special courses will not offer themselves generally until autumn. Some of those who took special studies the first year have given notice of an intention to return.

THE marks of the students for the first year were high, running from 98 down. The number was greater of those who obtained marks above 80, than of those who obtained lower than 70. So far as now reported, but two obtained less than 60 for the year's work.

IT has been decided that after next year the examination held under the auspices of the Women's Educational Society, called the "Harvard Examination for Women," will be made to correspond with the college entrance examination. This will much simplify the announcements of the Annex, which have heretofore permitted candidates who have passed the Harvard Examinations for Women to enter its courses, and has given in its circulars a description of them. There will now be a single standard, and it will be that which is set for men.

POLITICS.

CHARLES L. FLINT (1849), Secretary of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, will address the union mass-meeting of the grangers' and farmers' clubs which is to be held at Sterling, Aug. 12.

SAMUEL PASCO (1858) is one of the Democratic presidential electors for the State of Florida. He is the chairman of the State Executive Committee of the Democratic party, and at the recent State Convention he received 60 of the 252 votes cast for candidate for governor. On the fourth ballot his name was withdrawn, and the whole convention gave "three cheers for Jefferson County and Sam. Pasco," with "such ringing intonation that an old confederate general was reminded of the 'rebel yell' in Virginia." He was then chosen Florida member of the Democratic National Executive Committee.

Mr. Pasco is vice-president of the "Survivors' Association," which, on July 30, is to unite the survivors of the Third Florida Regiment. It is said that "he will be the nominee for governor four years hence."

JOSEPH H. CHOATE (1852) of New York was chairman, and made the opening address, at the first Republican meeting for the ratification of the nominations of Garfield and Arthur. The meeting was under the auspices of the Young Men's Republican Club, and took place at the Cooper Institute, New York, June 5.

HENRY CABOT LODGE (1871) made an address Friday evening, July 23, at the Republican flag-raising at Nahant. His remarks showed him to be one of the progressive men of the party, who believe the old war issues are buried, and think that the Republican party has still a useful work to do in the development of the country.

PRESIDENTS OF HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

IN 242 years there have been twenty-two presidents of Harvard, an average length of service of eleven years. President Edward Holyoke was longest time in office, thirty-two years; Cornelius Conway Felton, the shortest, two years. The first graduate of Harvard who was president was Leonard Hoar, 1674–1675, at which time the office was regarded as a "bed of thorns;" one writer saying, "That academic sceptre has more of solicitude than charms, more anxiety than profit, more trouble than remuneration." Increase Mather was the first native American who became president. The first president was Henry Dunster, 1640–1654, who was probably thirty years of age at the time of his appointment, but nothing definite as to his age is known. With that exception, President Eliot is the youngest person ever elected to the presidency. The following table gives a complete list of the presidents.

NAME.	Age when Elected.	Term of Service.	Age at Death.
Henry Dunster	30	1640–54	49
Charles Chauncy	62	1654–72	81
Leonard Hoar	42	1672–75	45
Urian Oakes	44	1675–81	49
John Rogers	52	1682–84	54
Increase Mather	46	1685–1701	84
Samuel Willard	62	1701–07	68
John Leverett	43	1708–24	62
Benjamin Wadsworth	36	1725–37	68
Edward Holyoke	45	1737–69	79
Samuel Locke	54	1770–73	72
Samuel Langdon	54	1774–80	74
Joseph Willard	43	1781–1804	64
Samuel Webber	47	1806–10	51
John Thornton Kirkland	40	1810–28	70
Josiah Quincy	57	1829–45	84
Edward Everett	58	1846–49	61
Jared Sparks	60	1849–53	77
James Walker	59	1853–60	80
Cornelius Conway Felton	53	1860–62	55
Thomas Hill	44	1862–68	..
Charles William Eliot	35	1869–	..

THE LAW SCHOOL.

THE Law School is in need of a generous benefactor, one who will provide for the erection of a suitable building. Professor C. C. Langdell in his annual report gave many reasons why there should be a new Law-School building; yet he barely alludes to one noticeable defect of the present building, that is, insufficient room for study in the library. It is a fact, however, that the library is incapable of furnishing comfortable seats to the students who require them. The school has 165 members, all of whom wish to spend at least a part of the day in the library; yet for their accommodation there are only seven tables seating sixty students, and three lines of narrow benches, poorly providing for forty more. The space, moreover, is so contracted that in front of the benches it permits the use of only small and immovable stools, and therefore nearly one-third of the students are deprived of the luxury of a common chair, and good light. It is to be hoped that a law school that stands at the head of similar institutions will soon be provided with a building well adapted to its purpose.

PRACTICAL METHODS IN STUDY.

THE elective course, "Graduate 6," has been, during the past year, the field of excellent work. Professor John Williams White, who gave this course, has for some time intended to publish a systematic list of Greek words arranged according to roots. The work of collection, however, was considerable; and in order to relieve himself of a part of this, and to test the value of the results as they were reached, he determined to admit a number of chosen students to a share in his labor. The result has been, for the students of "Graduate 6," a most interesting and valuable experience in etymological investigation.

Employing as a basis of operations Professor George Curtius's *Grundzüge der griechischen Etymologie*, and making careful use of the most recent and trustworthy investigations and discoveries, the students have collected in groups, arranged according to their roots, a great number of classical Greek words, and all related words of the best authority in Latin and English. Starting from Curtius's small collection of elementary words, and enlarged by means of Vanicek's Etymol. Wörterbuch and the standard lexicons, the groups have finally become lists of considerable length. Curtius, on questions which he decides, has been the supreme authority; while, in cases where Curtius is silent or doubtful, the students have made their own decisions, and explained them in notes for Professor White's consideration. These explanations have in many cases amounted to pointed essays, which show in a remarkable manner the value and feasibility of this method of study.

Joined to each group, is a short and concise note explanatory of every thing in the group that might puzzle the reader. Little that is hypothetical is admitted, and rare words are used only for the illustration of principles. Besides the groups thus worked up by the students, and revised by Professor White, there have been written a number of theses on philological subjects, each subject generally being treated independently by each of two students. These theses are to form an introduction to the groups. Prepared at the end of the year by hands now of some experience in such work, they are valuable compilations of philological facts.

It is certain that the members of the course have been given by their work a degree of exactitude of reference, enthusiasm in research, and knowledge of etymology, that no other method of instruction could give; for, in the case of every word, many different works, that were set apart in a room in the library given over to the use of this elective, had to be consulted, in order that no word within the limits of the authors assigned, and no meaning necessary to explain the history of the word, might be omitted. This work required great care, and has been successfully accomplished. It is to be hoped that Professor White will use the experience gained this year, to give courses similar to the one described.

THE NEW COIN-CASE.

IN 1877 Robert Noxon Toppan (1858) of New York presented to the Library a collection of Roman coins, eighty-one in number, illustrating the period from 400 B.C. to Constantine the Great, A.D. 337. The coins are of copper, silver, and gold, and are of exceptional value, owing to their fine state of preservation, many of them being as clear-cut as the recent coinage of the United-States Mint. Copper money was first coined in Rome about 425 B.C., and this collection includes a large copper *as* of 400 B.C. The stamp of the government did not determine the value of the coin: it simply certified that the value existed in the coin. All the Roman emperors before Constantine are represented here. Cleopatra, Julius Cæsar, Brutus, Sylla, the Calpurnian, Æmilian, and Acilian families, contribute a coin each, and there are ten of the year 269 B.C.

This collection remained unarranged until quite recently, when the donor presented a handsome case, and personally arranged the coins chronologically, with a descriptive label beneath each coin. The case is of polished rosewood, two feet in height, three feet in length, eighteen inches in depth at the base, and six inches at the top. It has been placed in the Art Room, which is immediately above the Delivery Room, and can be seen at any time by permission of the librarian.

THE PEABODY ARCHÆOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

IT is to be regretted that by reason of lack of funds, all exploring parties of the Museum have been withdrawn from the field.

A LARGE and important collection of pottery and stone implements has recently been received, which were taken from an ancient Indian burial-place in Central America by an exploring party under the direction of Dr. Earl Flint, agent of the Museum.

A VERY interesting collection taken from three Indian mounds in Florida by an exploration conducted by Dr. David Mack of Belmont, has been received. These mounds were undoubtedly erected since the settlement of the country, as is proved by the discovery of a number of articles of iron, silver, and brass, associated with the aboriginal remains.

THE south room on the second floor is being arranged, and will be thrown open to the public about Sept. 1. It will contain the South-American collection of antiquities, consisting of pottery, stone implements, and other objects, from Brazil and Peru, including a number of mummies from Peru. The gallery in this room will contain specimens from the Pacific Islands, Australia, and Eastern Asia.

CHESS-PLAYING AT HARVARD.

The Chess Club was re-organized this year, and has been remarkably successful. It carried on by correspondence several very interesting games, and in no case suffered a defeat. It was a little unfortunate in not being able to play through several games when the prospects of success seemed very bright; as in the case of Professor William Everett (1859), who resigned on his fifteenth move, because of the death of his sister. It always played a strong game, however, and sustained the high standard that chess has always held at Harvard. The past records show that no Harvard Chess Club ever suffered a defeat, notwithstanding that there have been games with Cornell, Wesleyan, Yale, and other colleges.

The game with the Boston Chess Club naturally attracted most attention this year. It was played to the fourteenth move, when the Boston club decided to stop playing by reason of the lateness of the season. It may be continued next autumn. At present the game stands: —

HARVARD. *White.*	BOSTON. *Black.*
1. P—K 4	1. P—K 4
2. P—K B 4	2. P×P
3. Kt—K B 3	3. P—K Kt 4
4. B—Q B 4	4. B—Kt 2
5. P—K R 4	5. P—K R 3
6. P—Q 4	6. P—Q 3
7. Kt—Q B 3	7. Kt—Q B 3
8. Kt—K 2	8. P—Kt 5
9. Kt—Kt sq.	9. P—B 6
10. P×P	10. P×P
11. Kt×P	11. B—K Kt 5
12. Q—Q 3	12. Q—B 3
13. Castles.	13. Q—K 2
14. B—Q Kt 5	

THE CLASS OF 1860.

THE DINNER AT ITS TWENTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

The twentieth anniversary of graduation was observed by the class of 1860 by a dinner at the Tremont House, Boston, on the evening of June 29. Forty-five members of the class were present. After grace had been said by the Rev. Charles A. Humphreys, the class chaplain, two hours or more were devoted to the good things upon the tables. A "feast of reason and flow of soul" accompanied the material repast, stimulated by the reading of the unique bill of fare which had been prepared for the occasion by the genial class-secretary Dr. Francis M. Weld, Horace Howland, and Edmund Wetmore, all of New York City. In it the names of the viands and liquids of the banquet were interspersed with descriptive citations

from the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, and English classics. The four illustrations, the productions of Mr. Wetmore, are here reproduced by permission. When full justice had been done to the dinner, the famous class-song with its stirring refrain, "Let us classmates be forever," was sung, and the chairman, Dr. Weld, opened the speech-making with a brief but humorous address. He called upon the Rev. Henry G. Spaulding of Springfield, the well-known lecturer, to speak upon the literary

achievements of the class. It is a singular circumstance, Mr. Spaulding said, that the class which was so frequently represented at the meetings of the Faculty during its college-course has never reached the honor of having even a tutor chosen from its members. It has, however, won no little distinction in various departments of literary work, as well as upon the battle-field and in the practical conduct of affairs. Its score of clergymen have all committed to print at least so much as a sermon apiece, while some of them have been frequent contributors to various magazines. One, the Rev. William C. Gannett, has written some very charming poems, and is the author of a biography, — the Memoir of his father, the Rev. Dr. Ezra S. Gannett (1820), which is one of the best works of its kind in modern literature. The physicians in the class have several times dipped into those profound discussions of physiological and therapeutical problems which make the literature of modern medicine so interesting — to doctors. Of the lawyers, one, John T. Morse, Jun., is widely known by his various books on legal subjects, and his Life of Alexander Hamilton, as well as

from his present position as one of the editors of the *International Review*. Another, Henry A. Clapp, Mr. Spaulding characterized as an autocrat not of one breakfast-table but of several thousands; wherever, in fact, the columns of the Boston *Daily Advertiser* are consulted for the best dramatic and musical criticism of the day. Other lawyers of eminence in the class are the Hon. George B. Young, Judge of the Supreme Court of Minnesota, Edmund Wetmore of New York, and the Hon. Selwin Z. Bowman, member of Congress from the Fifth Massachusetts District. The journalistic profession is still further represented in the class by Horace Howland of New York (of the New-York *Daily Times*), and Charles H. Doe of Worcester, the publisher and editor of the Worcester *Evening Gazette*.

The achievements of the class in other than literary fields were alluded to; special mention being made of Gen. Thomas Sherwin, collector of the city of Boston, and Gen. Henry S. Russell, recently the chairman of the Board of Police Commissioners of the same city. Mr. Spaulding's address, which was well received, was a comprehensive but by no means exhaustive survey of the post-graduate careers of the more prominent members of the class. It may be added that the speaker

was for several years after graduation the secretary of the class, editing its first report (in 1866), and has always taken a lively interest in its history. Following his remarks came brief and excellent speeches from the Rev. Arthur May Knapp (on the Clergy), Horace Howland (on the Press), Edmund Wetmore (on the Legal Profession), and the Hon. Selwin Z. Bowman (on Political Life). The last-named gentleman paid an eloquent tribute to those members of the class who had given their lives in their country's service. Several extemporaneous speeches were made by various members of the class, and a goodly number of old college songs were sung. An interesting episode in the evening's entertainment was the visit paid to the class by a deputation of the class of 1850, who were dining at the same time in the Tremont House. Their spokesman was James C. Carter (1850), President of the Association of Alumni. He referred to the gift of some choice wines received by the elder from the younger class, as "a spirited and touching tribute from the handsomest, wittiest, and brightest class to the most distinguished."

In addition to the numerous speeches of the evening, the class were favored with a highly entertaining poem and also a fresh version of an old college song, the productions of Charles H. Doe of Worcester. Altogether, it may be said that this dinner of the class of 1860 marked a "red-letter day" in its post-graduate annals, and greatly strengthened the bond of brotherhood which has kept its scattered members a united "band of foster-brothers" for the score of years which have elapsed since its graduation.

THE CLASS OF 1874.

ITS SECOND TRIENNIAL DINNER.

The second triennial dinner of the class of 1874 was held at Young's Hotel, Boston, Tuesday evening, June 29. The number of members present was larger than might have been expected six years after graduation; but this may be explained by the uncharitable supposition that it was due to the fact that the expenses of the dinner were paid from the class-fund.

After due justice had been done to the excellent table spread for the occasion, the president, Wendell Goodwin of New-York City, called the class to order, and made a few well-chosen remarks. He was followed by other members of the class, among whom were the Secretary of the class, George P. Sanger, Jun., of Cambridge; the Rev. Adoniram J. Hopkins of Hopkinton, N.H.; Samuel B. Clarke of New-York City; and Louis Dyer, tutor in Greek at Harvard.

The notable event of the evening was the reading of a poem entitled "A Ten Years' Retrospect," by William Reuben Richards of Boston. The author reviewed the general history of the class since it entered Harvard. Frequent allusions were made to interesting events in which members of the class were concerned, such as the placing of a hat on the head of the granite soldier who stands perpetual watch in the Cambridge Common; the narrow escape of some members who were almost blown into eternity by the explosion in Stoughton Hall. And again, how two members, who thought they would get up a little explosion of their own in the rear of Holyoke, were caught in the act by the ever-vigilant chief-of-police, and how one of the offenders was "rusticated" for one year as the reward of his iniquity. Or how, during the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis to Harvard, the citizens were surprised to see an array of all the available hacks waiting about the College yard in answer to the summons which the deluded hackmen supposed to have been sent by officers of the University. Or, lastly, how advance-sheets of tutor Anderson's examination-papers in Greek were by some unfair means procured, and sold to a select few at high prices the night before the examination; and how crestfallen the poor fellows were the next morning when they were confronted by an entirely different paper, which had been prepared by the shrewd instructor during the evening.

These, and other points which would not be so readily appreciated by non-members, furnished material for pleasant memories of the days past, to be recalled long after the interesting event, — the first that the writer of this has had the pleasure of attending.

PHI BETA KAPPA.

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee to which was referred the application for a charter, made from Cornell University, and the constitutional questions connected with the power to grant that application, has the honor to report: 1. That the officers of Cornell University, having made a recent application to the Alpha of New York at Union College, have been informally assured that their application will be "cordially furthered;" and they believe that this Alpha need take no action in their behalf at present.

The proper action on the part of the Alpha of New York will be to ask the other Alphas to assent to the grant of a charter to Cornell University. We have already given this assent in our vote of 1870; and no further action on the part of this Alpha is needed, unless the Alpha of New York refuse to act on the application of Cornell.

2. With respect to the constitutional questions involved, we have the honor to make a further report.

It is quite clear that the parent Alpha reserved to itself in the first two charters, that granted to Yale and that granted to Harvard on the same date in 1779, the power to establish other "scyons" wherever she might choose.

She gave to Yale the power to establish "scyons" in Connecticut, and to Harvard to establish "scyons" in Massachusetts Bay, without consulting with her. Beyond that, she gave no power. But, as early as 1787, these two Alphas agreed in giving a charter to the Alpha of New Hampshire, supposing, correctly, that the parent Alpha could not communicate with them. In truth, it had ceased to exist as an active society many years before.

With that extinction of the parent society, the Chapter at Yale (if, as is supposed, the organization of that Chapter antedated ours) became the parent Alpha. With the recent extinction of the Chapter at Yale, the Harvard Alpha became the parent Alpha, and is so generally regarded at the present time.

The Committee has no doubt that, as the parent Alpha, the Harvard Alpha has the right, under the precedents, to establish new branches wherever it may choose. Even in 1809, it thus established the Alpha of Rhode Island, which was organized under our permission. The assent of the other branches

was subsequently obtained, but seems to have been regarded, on all parts, as unnecessary for the complete institution of that Alpha.

In all the charters recently granted by the Alpha at Yale, so far as we can learn from the Yale records, the Chapter created had no power given to it for establishing new Chapters without the consent of all the Alphas of the several States. There has thus been introduced the custom, almost general, which requires that the Alphas of the several States shall be called upon for their assent, wherever a Beta or Gamma is to be established in any State. Nor has any Alpha now existing received power by charter to grant charters outside the State in which it exists, unless all the other Alphas concur. That power seems to belong alone to the Alpha of Massachusetts, as parent Alpha.

The precedents are now so few that it may be convenient to enumerate them: *First*, in 1779, William and Mary gave power to E. Parmelee to establish Alphas at New Haven and at Cambridge. *Second*, without consulting them, William and Mary established a branch at Hampden-Sydney College in Virginia. *Third*, in 1787, Harvard and Yale united in the establishment of the Dartmouth Alpha. In 1798, these three Alphas refused charters, on application, from Brown, Princeton, and Williamstown. In 1813 Union applied to Yale for a charter, and in 1816 its request was granted. The Beta and Gamma of New York seem to have been chartered without any application to us. On Oct. 25, 1824, the Alpha of Maine was established, with the consent of all the Alphas, although unquestionably Harvard had a right under her charter to establish an Alpha in the Province of Maine without consulting other Alphas. On Aug. 27, 1829, Harvard voted that a charter should be prepared, and transmitted to Brown University at the approaching Commencement. And, in September of that year, the Alpha of Rhode Island was organized without the action of any other College.

The Beta of Connecticut was established at Hartford at Washington College, now Trinity College, by act of Yale College alone; and in 1845 the Gamma of Connecticut was organized, without the consent of this college, or of the other Alphas, under the undoubted right which the Yale Alpha had, under its charter. In 1838 Harvard refused a charter to Hampden-Sydney, where the society had died out, on the ground that the Alpha of a State should be established at the chief literary institution of that State. In 1845 Dartmouth granted a charter to Burlington, and Yale granted one to the Western Reserve College, on condition that they should obtain the consent of the other Alphas, which consent was obtained. In the view of the Committee, Yale could have granted the Western Reserve this permission without annexing the condition, but she did not choose to use her power. In 1855 the William and Mary Alpha was revived, but soon died again. The Harvard Alpha has, of its own act, established a Beta at Amherst and a Gamma at Williamstown, without asking or obtaining the consent of any other Alpha. The Chapter at Tuscaloosa, Ala., is now defunct. We do not learn from whom its charter came.

Your Committee believes, that, if necessary, Harvard could create an Alpha in any State where no Alpha exists, or a Beta, Gamma, or Delta in States where Alphas exist, as being now the parent Alpha of the country. But your Committee recognize the convenience of the present system of an appeal to all the Alphas on any application for a new charter.

In case, however, of the refusal of an Alpha to transmit to other Alphas the request of petitioners for a charter, it would seem to be the duty of some neighboring Alpha to undertake that commission. And, as it is easier and better to act when no application is before us, the Committee suggest that the following proposal for future action be submitted to the Alphas of Φ B K throughout the different States.

Voted, That whenever any college shall ask for a charter of Φ B K, the application shall be made to the Alpha of the State in which said college shall be situated. In case no such Alpha exists, then application shall be made to any Alpha of Φ B K, and that such charter shall be granted on a vote of not less than two-thirds of the Alphas of the United States.

In case the Alpha first applied to shall refuse to take action, then application may be made to any other Alpha; and the charter shall be issued by the oldest Alpha voting in the affirmative.

Voted, That, in the event of the assent of all the existing Alphas to this proposal, it be adopted as a new article of the constitution of Φ B K.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD E. HALE.
JAMES B. THAYER.
JOHN ERVING.
GEORGE BACHELOR.

The above report was presented and accepted, and these *votes* were passed.

THE HARVARD OBSERVATORY.

Two planetary nebulæ were discovered by Professor E. C. Pickering, the director of the Observatory, on the evenings of the 13th and 14th of July. Right ascension of the first, 18 h. 25.2 m.; declination, — 23° 13′. Right ascension of the second, 18 h. 4.3 m.; declination, — 28° 12′. Both, but particularly the first, are very minute; and, except by their spectra, can with difficulty be distinguished from the stars. The discovery was not the result of accident, but of a search with a direct vision prism inserted between the objective and eye-piece of the 15-inch telescope. A star appears as a colored line of light, while a planetary nebula forms a bright point, and is recognized instantly as it passes through the field. Many hundred stars can thus be examined very rapidly, and a single nebula picked out from among them. As this method promises to add very greatly to the list of known planetary nebulæ, which now number about fifty, probably a systematic search for these objects, covering a considerable part of the heavens, will be made at the Observatory. Knowledge of their distribution will thus be greatly increased, and we shall know that their absence in a certain part of the sky is not due to an omission to look for them.

Any planetary nebula as bright as a star of the twelfth magnitude will probably be detected by the method proposed. Bright lines or other peculiarities in any stellar spectra will also be looked for. Doubt has been thrown on many of the attempts to measure the parallax of planetary nebulæ, owing to the haziness of the borders of these bodies. The minuteness of the disks of nebulæ, noted above, would permit their position to be determined with great precision, and would thus show a very minute parallax.

This is believed to be the first discovery of the kind made by an American astronomer.

Vol. 12, Annals of the Astronomical Observatory of Harvard College, containing the results of observations made with the meridian-circle by Professor W. A. Rogers in 1874 and 1875, which was prepared for publication under the direction of Professors Joseph Winlock and Edward C. Pickering, has recently been published. It includes a catalogue, and gives the accurate positions of 618 stars.

HARVARD-YALE RACE.

THE UNIVERSITY CREWS.

The fifth annual race between Harvard and Yale in eight-oared shells took place on the Thames River at New London, Conn., July 1. Harvard was defeated for the first time in four years. Her light crew rowed in a form far better than that of her rival, but which could not compete, in a four-mile race, with that rival's greater physical power. Yale's time over the four-mile course was 24 minutes, 27 seconds; Harvard's, 25 minutes, 9 seconds. The slow time is explained by the fact that the rowing was against the wind, which hindered quick time and roughened the surface of the river. That the Harvard crew was headed at the finish by such a distance, — about a dozen boat-lengths, — was due to several unfortunate circumstances, for which the crew were not responsible.

The water, which during the greater part of the day was too rough for shell-rowing, became at the approach of the appointed hour sufficiently smooth to admit of rowing the race. Shortly after 5.30 P.M., the eights were at their respective starting boats, ready for the word from the referee, Professor Wheeler of Yale. The Yale crew, having won the toss for position, took the west side. This gave them a slight advantage in the first mile and a half, for the wind was south-west and did not strike the water in which they were to row with so great force as it struck that on the east side of the line of buoys which marked the division line between the courses of the two crews. At the word "Go" from the referee, the boats started together, neither gaining advantage for the first three strokes; but soon Harvard, whose smooth rowing was sure to have its good results, began to show her bow ahead of Yale, and when twenty strokes were pulled she was plainly in the lead. At Harvard's thirty-ninth and Yale's fortieth stroke, the oar of No. 5 of the Yale boat — now a half-length behind — violently splashed the water, or, in boating parlance, "caught a crab," as it seemed to those who were watching the race from the observation-train on the shore and the steamers on the river. After this the Yale crew pulled perhaps a half-dozen strokes, and then stopped. To the referee's inquiry, Rogers, the captain of the Yale boat, replied that a rowlock was broken. Soon after the Yale crew stopped, the Harvard crew also stopped; but, hearing the shout of "Go on" from their friends, they pulled slowly down the course.

Here it is proper to state that the captains of the crews, in conference with the referee, had recently agreed to change the ordinary rule for accidents, viz.: If an accident happen in the first ten strokes, it shall prejudice neither party; after the tenth stroke every boat shall abide by its accidents. It was agreed to substitute in place of ten strokes, as the limit of non-prejudice by accident, the time when the boats were fairly off according to the referee's decision.

After hearing the statement of Capt. Rogers in regard to the rowlock, the referee discharged his rifle as a signal to the Harvard boat to return, but as they had gone some distance the signal was not heard; and it was not until they had rowed nearly three-quarters of a mile that the referee's tug, which had stopped when the Yale crew did, got near enough for them to hear the signal of recall. That the referee must have stretched his discretion in deciding that the boats were not fairly off when one had rowed thirty-nine and the other forty strokes, there can be little doubt; for it is preposterous to suppose that two eights are not fairly off after both have rowed nearly a quarter of a mile. But the referee probably thought that, if he allowed the Harvard crew to row over the course alone, the disappointment of those who had gathered to witness the race would be the greater of two evils; and so he doubtless chose what he thought was the lesser, namely, that of not adhering too strictly to a technical rule. Had he, however, decided that the race was according to agreement won by Harvard, and then suggested to the Harvard crew that such a result would be unsatisfactory to all, and that they should return and start again after the rowlock was repaired, — a suggestion which the Harvard crew would have readily adopted, — he might have avoided both evils.

When the Harvard crew reached the starting-point, it was found necessary for the Yale crew to return to their boat-house to repair their rowlock. This necessitated a postponement of the race until seven o'clock. The Harvard crew were obliged to return to their boat-house through the rough water, which, together with the other disadvantages under which they labored, doubtless helped their rivals to several lengths in the race.

About 7.15 o'clock the boats were started a second time. As before, the start was even, and Harvard was the first to gain the lead, which at the end of the first third-mile she had increased to nearly a boat's-length; but here the power and endurance in the Yale boat began to tell, and gradually Harvard's hopes faded away with her lead. Slowly, but still perceptibly, the bow of the Yale boat was forced up, until it was, at the half-mile, even with Harvard's. For a few strokes the spurt of Harvard was sufficient to keep the eights bow and bow, and then Yale in turn showed in front. One more desperate spurt by Harvard, and the race of 1880, as far as it was a race, was over. Yale had muscular power enough to win a dozen lengths, and Harvard could not keep her from winning by that distance. That the Yale crew of 1880 was faster than the Harvard crew of 1880, all fair-minded people will say; and they will also say, that, but for Harvard's courtesy in not insisting strictly upon her rights, the superior speed of the "blue" would have been of no avail.

The officers of the race were: *Referee*, Professor Arthur M. Wheeler. *Judges*, Harvard, R. C. Watson (1869), W. R. Thayer (1881); Yale, F. Wood (1875), R. J. Cook (1876). *Time-keepers*, Harvard, W. A. Bancroft (1878); Yale, George Ada (1869).

PAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

BERNARD B. WHITTEMORE (1839) is editor of the Nashua *Gazette*, Nashua, N. H.

WILLIAM P. FROST (1872) is on the staff of the *Evening Post*, San Francisco, Cal.

HENRY A. CLAPP (1860) is dramatic and musical critic of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*.

CHARLES H. DOE (1860) is editor and one of the proprietors of the Worcester *Evening Gazette*.

ALEXANDER F. WADSWORTH (1860) is one of the proprietors of the Worcester *Evening Gazette*.

HERBERT B. DOW (1879) is editor of the *Kearsarge Sentinel*, published at Wilmot, N.H.

FITZEDWARD HALL (1846) of Marlesford, Eng., has been one of the chief contributors to the New-York *Nation*; his contributions, during the past five years, exceeding eighty columns of matter, covering a large variety of subjects.

REV. JAMES DE NORMANDIE (*t.* 1862) is one of the editors of the *Unitarian Review*, and associate editor of the *Rising Faith*. Oct. 1, 1862, he was settled over the South Parish Church, Portsmouth, N.H., as the successor of the Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody.

CHARLES W. PALFREY (1835) is one of the editors and publishers of the Salem *Register*, one of the oldest papers in the State, and the motto of which, furnished by Judge Joseph Story in 1820, reads as follows, —

"Here shall the PRESS the PEOPLE'S RIGHTS maintain,
Unawed by INFLUENCE, and unbribed by GAIN;
Here PATRIOT TRUTH its glorious precepts draw,
Pledged to RELIGION, LIBERTY, and LAW."

BENJAMIN H. HALL (1851) is editor of the Troy *Daily Whig*, Troy, N.Y., one of the livest and most readable of the New-York State newspapers.

THE *American Art Review*,—one of the leading art publications in the world,—published by Estes & Laurint, Boston, has among its contributors the following officers and graduates of Harvard: Professor Charles E. Norton (1846); Frederick W. Putnam, Curator of the Peabody Museum; Thomas G. Appleton (1831); Professor William R. Ware (1852); Charles H. Moore, instructor in drawing and design at Harvard; Charles G. Loring (1848); Rev. Henry G. Spaulding (1860).

STATISTICS OF THE FRESHMAN CREW.

(CLASS OF 1883.)

Position.	Names and Residences.	Age.	Weight.	Height.
Bow.	John Dickinson Sherwood, San Francisco, Cal.	19	140	5.9
No. 2.	George Paul Keith, Quincy	27	143	5.10½
No. 3.	James Merrill Burch, Dubuque, Ia.	19	145	5.11½
No. 4.	Fred Leland Sawyer, Cumberland Centre, Me. .	22	168	5.9½
No. 5.	Edward Twisleton Cabot, Brookline	18	170	5.10½
No. 6.	Chas. Mifflin Hammond, Capt., New London, Conn. . . .	18	169	6.¾
No. 7.	Charles Mortimer Belshaw, San Francisco, Cal.	19	172	5.8½
Stroke.	Henry Grafton Chapman, New York, N.Y.	19	141	5.10
Cox.	Julius Buchman, Fort Washington, N.Y. . .	. .	88	

CLUBS.

AT a recent meeting at the rooms of the University Club of New-York City, the Committee on Admissions, which fills its own vacancies, elected the following named gentlemen to fill the places of the outgoing class: T. Frank. Brownell (1865), Joseph P. Earle (Brown), Archibald McMartin (Princeton), Thomas C. Lewis (Trinity), John W. Simpson (Amherst), James P. Lowery (College City of New York) Stephen H. Olin (Wesleyan). These gentlemen serve till 1883.

THE University Club of New York has seven hundred and nine members and a long list of candidates for admission, from which fifteen or twenty are elected monthly. The Treasurer's statement shows a surplus of $42,000 at the end of the firs year of the Club's existence, a showing believed to be unprecedented in the history of clubs in this country. The terms of admission are,—

For resident members	$100
Non-resident members	50
Yearly dues, residents	50
Non-resident members	25

RECORD OF PUBLICATIONS.

[To make this record complete and accurate, it is necessary for all graduates and officers of the University to send to this office the titles and necessary explanatory matter of all their literary work which bears the date of the year 1880. The record is intended to include books, pamphlets, monographs, and contributions to dailies and periodicals, and also published music. See also "NEW BOOKS," *etc.*]

Artemas B. Muzzey (1824).—"Channing,—an Aftermath." *Christian Register*, June 26.

Caesean Palfrey (1826).—"The Eye of Faith." *Christian Register*, June 19.

"What the Eye of Faith Sees." *Christian Register*, June 26 and July 10.

"Purging the Inward Sight." *Christian Register*, July 24.

James Freeman Clarke (1829).—Address delivered May 25, at the meeting of the New-England Woman-Suffrage Association in Boston. *Woman's Journal*, June 5.

Obituary Notice of George Ripley, LL.D. *Christian Register*, July 10.

Oliver Wendell Holmes (1829).—"The Welcome to the Clergy." Delivered at the Unitarian Festival in Boston, May 27. *Christian Register*, June 5.

"The Archbishop and Gil Blas." A Poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, August.

"Jonathan Edwards." *International Review*, July.

William H. Channing (1829).—"Channing, Parker, and the Step Next." An Address delivered May 28, at the annual meeting of the Free Religious Association in Boston. *Free Religious Index*, July 8.

Henry W. Bellows (1832). "Rev. Mr. Clayden." *Christian Register*, July 17.

George E. Ellis (1833). "Dr. Dexter's Congregationalism." Review of Henry Martyn Dexter's "The Congregationalism of the Last Three Hundred Years." *Christian Register*, July 3.

William G. Eliot (*t.* 1834).—Speech made May 27, at the Unitarian Festival in Boston. *Christian Register*, June 5.

"The Inspiration and Work of the Christian Ministry." *Unitarian Review*, July.

C. A. Bartol (*t.* 1835).—Remarks on Theodore Parker, made at the annual meeting, May 28, of the Free Religious Association in Boston. *Free Religious Index*, July 8.

E. R. Hoar (1835).—Speech made at the Unitarian Festival in Boston, May 27. *Christian Register*, June 5.

John H. Heywood (1836). "Antioch and Wilberforce." A report of the graduating exercises at these two Ohio colleges. *Christian Register*, July 10.

Pliny Earle Chase (1839). "William G. Rhoads." An Obituary Notice. *Haverfordian*, June.

Edward Everett Hale (1839).—"Response for the Clergy." Delivered at the Unitarian Festival in Boston, May 27. *Christian Register*, June 5.

"Why do not People go to Church?" *Christian Register*, July 17.

"Unitarian Church in Pesth." *Christian Register*, July 17.

Joseph H. Allen (1840).—"The Religion of Humanity." *Unitarian Review*, July.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson (1841).—Contributions to the *Woman's Journal*:—

"Wellesley College," June 5.

"Founded on a Rock," June 12.

"What Representative Government Means," June 19.

"The Temperance Ballot," June 26.

"The Ethics of Sex," July 3.

"Temperance Suffrage once more," July 10.

"Two Kinds of Thinking," July 17.

"Abroad," July 24.

"Farmers' Wives," July 31.

Other Writings:—

"The Reed Immortal." A Poem. *Atlantic Monthly*, August.

"Two Anti-Slavery Leaders." *International Review*, August.

Charles C. Perkins (1842).—"Olympia as it was and as it is" (conclusion). *American Art Review*, June.

"Review of Miss Kate Thompson's 'Galleries of Europe,'" *American Art Review*, July.

"Eugene Müntz's book, 'Les Arts à la Court des Papes.'" *Ibid*, August.

William R. Alger (*t.* 1847).—An Address on Theodore Parker, delivered at the annual meeting of the Free Religious Association in Boston, May 28. *The Free Religious Index*, July 8.

Francis Tiffany (1847).—Address delivered at the Unitarian missionary meeting in Boston. *Christian Register*, June 5.

Charles A. Joy (*t.* 1847). "Biographical Sketch of Frederick Wohler." *Popular Science Monthly*, August.

Horatio Stebbins (1848). Letters to the Unitarian Festival Committee. *Christian Register*, June 12.

Josiah P. Cooke (1848).—"Oxidation of Hydrochloric Acid Solutions of Antimony in the Atmosphere." *American Journal of Science*, June.

Thomas D. Howard (1848).—"Recollections of the Lecture-Room." *Unitarian Review*, June.

Josiah P. Quincy (1850).—"Intolerance." *Unitarian Review*, June.

Henry W. Haynes (1851).—"The Fossil Man." *Popular Science Monthly*, July.

William F. Allen (1851). "Mr. Meyer's Classificatory System of Relationships." *Penn Monthly*, June.

"The Study of General History." Wisconsin *Journal of Education*, June.

Charles T. Canfield (1852).—"The Unveiling of God." *Unitarian Review*.

Charles Ellery Stedman (1852).—"A Case of Acute Catarrhal Pneumonia, followed by Hydropneumothorax, and Extreme Dislocation and Rotation of the Heart," Boston. *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 24.

Caleb D. Bradlee (1852). Poem. Printed on the programme of the fifth floral festival of the Harrison-square Church Sunday school, June 13.

Charles W. Eliot (1853).—Opening Address delivered at the Unitarian Festival in Boston, May 27. *Christian Register*, June 5.

George W. Hartwell (1853). "Democratic Rallying Song." Sheet-music, published by George D. Newhall & Co., Cincinnati, O., 1880.

Charles G. Conner (1854).—History of the Star in the East Lodge, No. 59, A. F. and A. M. Presented at the 25th anniversary of the Lodge at Exeter, N.H., June 24. Printed in the *Exeter Gazette*, July 1.

Moncure D. Conway (*t.* 1854).—"A Martin Summer in the Garden of France." *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, August.

William J. Potter (1854).—"The Free Religious Association's Appeal for the new Index." *The Index*, June 3.

Jesse H. Jones (1856).—"The Labor Problem. From he Labor Reform Side." *International Review*, New York, July.

Joseph Lewis Stackpole (1857).—Argument before the Legislative Committee on Education, of the Boston City Council, in reference to the limitation of the expenditures of the Boston School Committee to the amounts appropriated by the City Council: pamphlet, 18 pp.

John Albee (*t.* 1858).—"Classics of Free Religion,—John Milton." *Free Religious Index*, July 1.

Hasket Derby (*m.* 1858).—"On the Prevention of Nearsight in the Young." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 3.

Robert T. Edes (1858).—"Some of the Symptoms of Bright's Disease." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 24 and July 8.

Francis E. Abbot (1859).—"The Step Next." *The Index*, June 3.

David H. Hayden (1859).—"Recent Progress in the Treatment of Diseases of Children." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 15.

John C. Kimball (*t.* 1859). "Shall We let our Light shine?" *Christian Register*, June 19.

Henry G. Spaulding (1860). "Christian Archæology." *Christian Register*, June 26.

William E. Copeland (1860). "Indian Management." *National Quarterly*, January.

Theodore W. Fisher (*m.* 1861).—"The Commitment and Certification of the Insane." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 27.

J. V. Blake (1862).—"Love and Law." A Poem. *Unity*, June 1.

Thomas B. Curtis (1862).—"Sudden and Transient Swellings of the Lips." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 10.

James De Normandie (*t.* 1862).—"The Hebrew Sagas,—Babel, or Great Schemes overthrown." *The Rising Faith*, June.

Charles F. Folsom (1862).—"The Pathology of Insanity." A Lecture delivered before the Graduating Class of the Harvard Medical School. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 15.

A. E. Verrill (S. B. 1862). Notice of recent additions to the Marine Fauna of the Eastern Coast of North America. No. 8; Brief Contributions to Zoölogy from the Museum of Yale College, No. XLV. *American Journal of Science*, February, 1880, pp. 137–140.

A Sketch of Comparative Embryology. IV.—The Embryology of the Sponges. *American Naturalist*, July, pp. 479–485. 4 cuts.

J. Orne Green (1863).—"The Importance of the Early Recognition of Ear-Disease." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 1.

"Recent Progress in Otology." June 24.

"Phlebitis of Mastoid Emissary Vein." *American Journal of Otology*, April.

John T. Hassam (1863).—"Notes and Queries concerning the Hassam and Hilton families, by John T. Hassam, A.M. Boston: Press of David Clapp & Son. 1880." Pamph., 12 pp.

John W. Chadwick (*t.* 1864).—"John Milton." *Unitarian Review*, July.

William L. Richardson (1864).—"Recent Progress in Obstetrics." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 1.

Henry F. Borden (*s.* 1865).—"Œdema of the Lungs, with Cases." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 1.

George Batchelor (1866).—"Heredity and Education." *Unitarian Review*, July.

A. K. Fiske (1866).—"Profligacy in Fiction. I. Zola's Nana. II. Ouida's Moths." *North-American Review*, July.

F. W. Clarke (*s.* 1867)—"My Fire." *Popular Science Monthly*, July.

F. R. Sturgis (*m.* 1867).—"On the Affections of the Middle Ear during the Early Stages of Syphilis." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 3.

Henry H. A. Beach (*m.* 1868).—"Recent Progress in Surgery." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 3.

John H. Clifford (*t.* 1871).—"Liberal Principles as opposed to Sectarianism in Education." An Essay read at the annual meeting of the Free Religious Association in Boston, May 28. *The Free Religious Index*, July 15.

Lucius L. Hubbard (1872). (See New Books by Harvard Graduates in this number.)

W. H. Baker (*m.* 1872).—"Recent Progress in Gynæcology." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 8.

Clifton E. Wing (*m.* 1872).—"The Proper Use of the Hot Vaginal Douche." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 17.

Robert M. Lawrence (*m.* 1873). "A Case of Abnormal Projection of the Costal Cartilages, simulating a Morbid Growth." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, July 22.

Samuel J. Barrows (*t.* 1875).—"Library Notes." A review of *The Criminal Code of the Jews, according to the Talmud Massacheth Synhedrin*, by Philip Berger Benny. London, 1880. *Unitarian Review*, July.

George L. Walton (1875) and **Charles B. Witherle.**—"The Ætiology of Fever." Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, June 10.

Holmes Hinkley (1876). "Beauty," a sonnet. *Woman's Journal*, July 31.

Charles F. Thwing (1876).—"Japanese and Chinese Students in America." *Scribner's Monthly*, July.

J. R. W. Hitchcock (1877). "Recent Original Work at Harvard." *Popular Science Monthly*, August.

Eugene T. Chamberlain (1878).—"Letter from the South." An account of his trip in the Carolinas. *Every Saturday*, Detroit, Mich., March 6.

"The English and American Civil Services." A review of Dorman B. Eaton's "The Civil Service in Great Britain." *Ibid.*, March 13.

Charles Sedgwick Minot (S.D. 1878).—"Changes of the Circulation during Cerebral Activity." A notice of the interesting physiological researches of Dr. Angelo Mosso, of Turin. *Popular Science Monthly*, July, pp. 303–311.

Edwin W. Morse (1878).—A Review of Theatrical Matters in New York City for the current week. *Every Saturday*, Detroit, Mich., May 29.

Willard Everett Smith (1879). "The Cause of Sleep," a paper read at a physiological conference, Feb. 25. Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*, May 6.

Marshall E. Wadsworth (Ph. D. 1879).—"Report on the Mica Deposits of the Hartford Mica Mining Co. 1880." Pamph., 7 pp.

Leonard Waldo (S. D. 1879).—"Description of a New Position Micrometer." *American Journal of Science*, July.

Ezra Abbot (Bussey Professor of New Testament Criticism and Interpretation).—"The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel." Continued from the March number. *Unitarian Review*, June.

"The Authorship of the Fourth Gospel: External Evidences." Pamph., Boston: George H. Ellis. This work is an enlargement of the articles under the above name in the February, March, and June numbers of the *Unitarian Review*; and it will form part of the volume of "Institute Essays," to be published shortly by George H. Ellis, Boston.

MARRIAGES.

[*Under this head will be published gratuitously a record of marriages of Harvard alumni, when the names, date, place of marriage, etc., are known at this office.*]

1865. Henry William Poor, to Constance E. Brandon, at Grace Episcopal Church, by the Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, February, 1880, all of New-York City.

1875. Rev. Richard Montague, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Lawrence, to Martha P. Cogswell of Cambridge, in Cambridge, May 20.

1868 *s.* William Joseph Knowlton of Boston, to Alberta Lorain Cutler, daughter of James H. Cutler, cashier of First National Bank of Evansville, Ind., at Evansville, May 25, by the Rev. John Q. Adams.

1868. James Barr Ames of Cambridge, to Sarah, daughter of the late George R. Russell of Boston, in Boston, June 29, by the Rev. E. B. Willson.

1875. Jonas Edward Bacon of Brockton, to Mary Robinson of Watertown, at Watertown, April 15, by the Rev. E. P. Wilson.

1876 *d.* Thomas Bradley to Evelyn G. Edmonds, at Kay Chapel, Newport, R. I., March 31, by the Rev. George J. Magill, all of Newport.

1877. Frederick Daggett of Quincy, to Mary C. DeWolf of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, at the house of the bride, July 7.

1880. William Henry Alley of Lynn, to Nellie, daughter of F. B. Gardner of Chicago, Ill., at Chicago, July 6, by the Rev. Dr. W. H. Ryder.

BIRTHS.

[*It is intended to record the births of the children of Harvard graduates; and we shall be pleased to receive the necessary information, either from the parents themselves or from their acquaintances.*]

1861. Rev. James Edward Wright, a daughter, Rebecca Whitney, born in Montpelier, Vt., July 11.

DEATHS.

[*Any person learning of the decease of a graduate will please notify the publisher of the fact at once. Memoranda relating to deceased graduates are particularly desired.*]

1818. GEORGE CHOATE, M.D., in Cambridge, June 4, aged 83 years.

Dr. Choate was born in the town of Essex, Mass., Nov. 7, 1796. He graduated at Harvard in 1818, took the degreee of A.M. in 1821, and of M.D. in 1822. While he was studying medicine he was for two years the master of the Feoffees' Latin School in Ipswich. He completed his medical studies in Boston, in the office of Dr. George C. Shattuck, and then established himself in Salem, where he was for almost fifty years one of the most prominent physicians. He was President of the Essex South District Medical Society, and also of the Salem Athenæum; a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, an alderman in 1853, a member of the school-committee, and representative to the General Court. His life was devoted to the interests of Salem, and he will long be remembered as one of her best citizens. His interest in the First Church and its ministers was exceptionally great; and in July, 1846, he conducted the installation service at the settlement of the Rev. Mr. Stone. He joined the Essex Lodge of Freemasons in 1825, and was its master in 1828 and 1829. Dr. Choate for many years has had reasons for being proud of his children, as his four sons—all graduates of Harvard—are men of unquestioned ability of the highest order in their respective professions: Dr. George C. S. Choate (1846), formerly Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum, and now practising in New York State; Charles F. Choate (1849), a member of the Suffolk bar, and President of the Old Colony Railroad; William G. Choate (1852), Judge of the United-States Court in New-York City; and Joseph H. Choate (1852), of the well-known New-York law firm, Evarts, Southmayd, & Choate. His daughter is the wife of Dr. E. B. Gerardorff, of Boston.

1818. SAMPSON REED, in Boston, July 8.

Mr. Reed was born in West Bridgewater, June 10, 1800, and was son of the Rev. John and Hannah S. Reed. He was fitted for college by his father, and after graduation in the class of 1818 he spent nearly three years at Cambridge in the Harvard Divinity School; but, finding faith in the teachings of Swedenborg, he gave up his idea of becoming a minister of the gospel, and was employed in the drug-store of W. B. White, in Boston. A few years later, he opened a modest drug-store on Hanover Street, and for many years was the head of the firm of Reed & Cutler, wholesale druggists. He was interested in public affairs, having first served the city of Boston as a member of the school-committee; then, in 1852 and 1853, as alderman. He also represented the city in the Constitutional Convention in 1853, and in the House of Representatives, in 1854, where he was Chairman of the Finance Committee. He was deeply interested in the doctrines of Swedenborg, and early joined the New Jerusalem Church in Boston, of which, during his whole life, he was one of the foremost members. Profoundly convinced of the doctrine which he had embraced, he was always an earnest advocate of the Swedenborgian faith, and contributed largely by speech and writing to make its tenets known in this community. He was a frequent contributor to the *New-Jerusalem Magazine*, of which for many years he was an editor. For more than twenty volumes he had the entire control of the *Children's New-Church Magazine*.

Among his contributions to literature are the following: Observations on the Growth of the Mind, 1826 (several editions published); Address before the Boston Society of the New Jerusalem, 1842; Swedenborg and His Mission, 1859. He also wrote a Memoir of the late Rev. Thomas Worcester, whose intimate friend he was during many years.

He was the oldest member of the Bowdoin-street Swedenborgian Church, and greatly beloved and respected by all its members. For fourteen years he was a director of the North American Fire Insurance Co. of Boston, the directors of which passed appropriate resolutions of their high esteem for their late associate.

Two of his sons graduated at Harvard; and one—the Rev. James Reed (1855)—is now the pastor of the Swedenborgian Church in Boston.

1823. GEORGE RIPLEY, in New York City, July 4, in his 78th year.

Dr. Ripley was born Oct. 3, 1802, at Greenfield, Mass. After graduation he remained in Cambridge as a tutor, while pursuing his studies in the Divinity School in 1825 and 1826. In 1826 he took the degree of A.M.; and the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him in 1874 by the Lawrence University, and in 1875 by the University of Michigan. In 1828 he received a call as pastor of the Unitarian Church in Purchase Street in Boston, retaining this connection till 1841, when he resigned his charge, at the same time abandoning the profession. He won a high place in the Unitarian denomination at a time when its pulpits were filled by some of the most brilliant preachers and scholars of the time. Channing, Emerson, Frothingham, Ware, Walker, and Greenwood were among his contemporaries of the leaders of the Unitarian denomination. A student always, he devoted himself early to gaining a knowledge of the German language, then a rare accomplishment with American scholars; and, becoming deeply versed in its literature, theology, and philosophy, no one did better service towards promoting the knowledge of German literature in this community than he. In 1838 he began the publication of a series of translations by himself and others, entitled "Specimens of Foreign Standard Literature," which did much in awakening an interest in the study of German letters; and in this labor N. L. Frothingham, F. H. Hedge, and John S. Dwight were among his principal assistants. To the celebrated periodical, the *Dial*, he was a frequent contributor during its brief existence; and with C. A. Dana, Parke Godwin, and John S. Dwight, from 1844 to 1848, edited the *Harbinger*, a periodical of similar character.

About the year 1838, what was then known as Transcendentalism appeared in the denomination; and Mr. Ripley was one of the foremost among the liberal theologians and cultivated scholars who were identified with this movement, which was vigorously combated by the late Professor Norton and other champions of the old school. From this time Mr. Ripley gradually withdrew from the profession, which he abandoned in 1841, becoming interested in a social scheme which finally took form in the "community" which has since been so widely known as the "Brook Farm." Of this enterprise, Mr. Ripley was the founder, the head, and the main stay during its existence, and he was faithful to it to the end.

When the end came, he removed to New York, becoming, in 1849, the literary editor of the New-York *Tribune*, with which he remained connected to the end of his life. He was for many years president of the Tribune Association. His scholarly ability, and the honest, fearless, and impartial tone of his criticisms during these many years, did not a little to give to the *Tribune* the power and influence which it has attained; while the good service that he has done to the cause of sound scholarship in this country can hardly be over-estimated. During the same period he was the chief literary adviser of the great publishing house of Harper & Brothers, in which capacity his service was not less useful. Of him in these two positions *Harper's Weekly* says: "In both relations he continued to the end, with an unparalleled independence, sagacity, fidelity, and thoroughness. No man in this country, of equal equipment for his duties, was ever so long connected with a daily journal; and no series of criticisms upon contemporary publications is so remarkable as his for justice and candor, and for generous appreciation. He has reviewed thousands of authors; but we doubt if a single one of them has ever felt unkindly toward his critic, or has suspected any other than the most upright purpose. The range of his information was so wide, the habit of his mind so just, and his love of truth so sincere, that his praise was fame, and his censure had no personal sting. He was as indefatigable and careful a literary worker as he was a richly accomplished scholar and profound and accurate thinker." With the aid of Charles A. Dana (1843), who had been one of his family at Brook Farm, he conducted the publication and the revision of Appleton's American Cyclopædia, which remains a monument of his industry, learning, and discriminating good judgment. The work—an indispensable companion of every scholar, and one which no library and no family in the land can omit from its collection of working books—owes its completeness and its value chiefly to his untiring industry, to his many-sided scholarship, and his unwearied zeal.

In this literary life and occupation, Dr. Ripley thus found in middle life the place that awaited him, and for which he was best fitted; and to these duties he devoted the remainder of his long life.

In the ranks of American journalists, he has left a place difficult to fill; and, in every sphere of usefulness to which he was called, he has left an honorable record. He was a faithful pastor, an earnest though not an eloquent preacher, a whole-souled philanthropist, a scholar and critic who in the newspaper press has left no equal, an honest man, and an estimable friend.

1824. CHRISTOPHER TOPPAN THAYER, June 23, in Boston.

He was born in Lancaster, June 3, 1805, and was the son of the Rev. Nathaniel Thayer, D.D., the minister of that town, widely known and revered, whose two other sons, John E. and Nathaniel Thayer, have been munificent benefactors of the College, devoting a part of their ample wealth to noble ends. In his father's family he had the best opportunities of religious and ministerial training, whose fruits were seen in his after-life. He entered Harvard College in 1820, was a most faithful, industrious, hard-working student, and graduated in 1824 among the highest in his class. Immediately after leaving college he entered the Divinity School in Cambridge, finished his studies there in 1827, and, on the 29th of January, 1830, was settled as pastor of the First Church in Beverly, Mass., where he had a long, pleasant, and harmonious ministry of twenty-eight years, terminated only at his own explicit request, the parish reluctantly consenting to the separation. In a place that required a great deal of pastoral visiting and pastoral attention; his faithful services were never wanting. He was kind-hearted and sympathizing, courteous and prudent, and won the life-long regard and affection of his people. After leaving Beverly, he took up his residence in Boston, and has lived a somewhat retired life, in independent circumstances, withdrawing entirely from pulpit work, but doing good service in many other ways, and by his kindness of heart, his ready sympathy, his pleasant and cordial manners, and his cheerful conversation, helping to brighten the world around him. He leaves a widow, but no children. — *William Newell.*

1831. DANIEL WALDO LINCOLN, in New London, Conn., July 2.

The melancholy accident which resulted in the death of Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. William Appleton threw a heavy shadow over the pleasure-seekers assembled to witness the University race, and also upon citizens of Worcester, Boston, and many parts of the State. The starting-point of the regatta was up stream, above New London; the finish of the race was opposite Lathrop's Point, near the city. A train, having gone up from the city to the starting-point, had turned to come back along with the boats when the word was given. The train was composed of fifteen or twenty cars, with a locomotive at each end. Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Appleton were on a platform-car that had three seats, one, two, and three feet high. Mr. Lincoln occupied the upper end seat, and Mrs. Appleton was directly in front of him. There was on each engine an officer of the road, besides the engineer and fireman. The boats stopped by reason of Yale's broken rowlock. The train was then moving south, and the northern engineer shut off steam suddenly. There was a bursting and a crashing, and the heavy palace-car broke the connecting-link, and that and the locomotive went off south some little distance; the rest of the train had momentum to follow in the same direction a few feet before it stopped. The shock threw Mr. Lincoln and Mrs. Appleton over the railing of the car. Mr. Lincoln fell under the wheels, and the front truck passed over him before the train stopped.

Mr. Lincoln was the oldest surviving son of the second Gov. Levi Lincoln, grandson of the first Gov. Levi Lincoln, and a direct descendant of Gov. Edward Winslow, who came over in "The Mayflower." He was born Jan. 16, 1813, at Worcester. He was admitted to the bar in 1834, and practised law for a few years, after which he gave his attention to horticulture and farming. He served one term in the legislature in 1846; was an alderman at Worcester two years, 1858–59; mayor two years, 1863–64; and was active in procuring enlistments during the war of the Rebellion. For a few years he had been chairman of the Worcester Sinking Fund Commission. He filled many places of trust in the city. He was at different times President of the Worcester Agricultural Society, one of the Board of Investment of the Worcester-county Institution for Savings, and a director of the Worcester National Bank, of the Free Public Library, and of the Worcester Citizens' Bank; a trustee of the Rural Cemetery Corporation; a member of the old Worcester Fire Society, of the Worcester Light Infantry, and of the American Antiquarian Society. He was one of the founders of the Church of the Unity, and was always warmly interested in its prosperity.

He was for several years a director, then the vice-president, and later the president, of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, and vice-president of the consolidated roads — the Boston and Albany — until Mr. Chapin resigned, and then he succeeded to the presidency. In every thing designed to promote the welfare of the city where he lived, and of the commonwealth, he took an active part. He was courteous and hospitable, simple, direct, and unostentatious in his manners.

Mr. Lincoln's heart and intellect were sound in every part.

The directors of the Boston and Albany Railroad passed the following resolutions at a meeting held at Springfield soon after his death: —

"*Resolved*, That, recognizing the painful dispensation of Providence in the removal by sudden death of our late president, Daniel Waldo Lincoln, we realize the loss of an officer of the strictest integrity and of most untiring devotion to the duties of his position; and we feel that the community has lost a citizen whose superior sagacity and high moral worth it had attested in the numerous civil trusts conferred on him, while his kindness and urbanity had endeared him to all.

"*Resolved*, That to his family and friends we extend our warmest sympathy in their bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That these resolutions be placed on record, and a copy of the same sent to the family of the deceased."

The various railroad-corporations in Boston, as well as many other institutions, passed appropriate resolutions of respect.

Mr. Lincoln married Frances Fish, daughter of Judge Pliny Merrick (1814), who died a few years ago. He leaves one son and two daughters.

His funeral took place on Sunday, July 4, at the Church of the Unity, in Worcester, and called together one of the most remarkable funeral-gatherings ever witnessed in that city. The directors, superintendent, agents, and various employés of the Boston and Albany Railroad; the presidents of the Eastern, Old-Colony, New-York and New-England Railroads, and officers of various other railroads, — were present; also many distinguished men in various walks of life. The pall-bearers were Alexander H. Bullock, James D. Colt, Charles Francis Adams, jun., Dr. Joseph Sargent, J. Henry Hill, and Samuel Woodward. The address was delivered by the Rev. Edward H. Hall. Resolutions of respect to the memory of Mr. Lincoln were passed by the various bodies with which he was connected. George Frisbie Hoar concludes a tribute to his memory in the following words: —

"How can we give him up? How can we give him up? — this son of our city, — so strong so faithful, so tender, and so true; this pillar, this ornament, this staff and stay? But we must remember, his children must remember, that he had reached the time of life in which in most men old age is far advanced. He had passed the grand climacteric, and was within three years of threescore and ten. A great English poet recorded in his own epitaph that he was thankful to God for the best blessings of life, health prolonged to age, competence, a not inactive mind, a loved and loving wife, kind friends, and excellent children. All these Mr. Lincoln had. The cup of his life, fountain as it was of blessing to his friends and to this city, was sweet and pure to him far beyond the ordinary lot of men.

"The last time the writer saw Mr. Lincoln was a few days ago, as he returned from his day's labor in Boston. He was full of pleasant and kindly converse. He had laid down the great burden of his day's care, and was on his way to the pleasant dwelling whose portal he was to pass so few times again. As he stepped from the street-car at the corner of Elm Street to go home, by the spot where his father's stately mansion stood so long and his boyhood had been spent, those who saw him noticed the youth and spirit in his elastic step and the movement of his manly and vigorous frame. So let him pass out of our sight! So let him forever dwell in our memory!"

1835 *m.* CHARLES TALBOT, M.D., in Dighton, June 6.

He was born in the year 1810, in Dighton. He spent a few years at Brown University, but before obtaining his degree he left to take up the study of medicine. After a short time spent with his uncle, Dr. Roland Greene, he entered the Harvard, Medical School, receiving his degree of M.D. in 1835. He then practised a few years in Foxborough, whence he moved to his native place, where he succeeded to the extensive practice of his brother-in-law, Dr. Alfred Wood. He represented the Tenth District in the legislature of 1873; has been a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society over forty years; chairman of the board of health and school-committee; member of the board of selectmen, and a prominent member of the Congregational society. He was twice married, his second wife surviving him. Dr. Talbot's death has deprived the society in which he lived of a skilful physician and a public-spirited citizen, and the poor of a warm friend. For many years he had made few charges against his poorer patients, and at his death over forty thousand dollars in accounts with the poor were found which he had requested should not be presented.

1855. CHARLES FREDERICK LYMAN, at Newport, R.I., July 29, at the age of 47.

He was a grandson of the first Theodore Lyman, son of Charles Lyman, and cousin of President Charles W. Eliot. After graduation he lived some years abroad, for the most part in France. During the Italian war of 1859 he served as a volunteer and on the staff of the French general Maurier, one of his fellow-officers being the late Gen. Philip Kearney. On his return to America, he married a daughter of Patrick Grant of Boston. Having ample means, he lived a quiet and studious life in Boston and Newport. His wife died three years ago, leaving two children.

1861. BENJAMIN CROWNINSHIELD MIFFLIN, at the Hotel Brunswick, Boston, June 16.

He was the son of the late Dr. Charles Mifflin, and brother of George H. Mifflin (1865), well known as member of the firm of Houghton, Mifflin, & Co. He was born in Boston, Dec. 7, 1839. He studied some time in Paris, France. Returning to this country in 1855, he was fitted for college by Professor George M. Lane (1846). At Harvard, his chum and classmate was the late Gen. William F. Bartlett. Immediately after graduation he was appointed adjutant of the Forty-Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Bartlett commanding, which served at New Orleans, La., and Port Hudson, La. A severe attack of diphtheria compelled him to return home before the expiration of his term of service. In 1865 he entered the banking business with his classmate, Murray R. Ballou, under the firm name of Ballou & Mifflin, which was changed, in 1869, to B. C. Mifflin & Co. He leaves a widow, — Sarah, the daughter of Edward Learned of Pittsfield, — but no children. His gentle and unassuming manners had endeared him to a host of friends.

The funeral services were performed at Trinity Episcopal Church, Boston, by the Rev. William N. McVicar of New-York City.

1865. FRANK EUSTACE ANDERSON, at Leipsic, Germany, July 15.

Professor Anderson was born in November, 1844, at Goff's Falls, N.H. His family was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father was known for many years in Boston as one of our most energetic and upright business men, the senior partner in the house of Anderson, Heath, & Co. Mr. Anderson was a pupil at the Roxbury Latin school, under Professor A. H. Buck. He entered Harvard College in 1861, with a reputation already formed as a sound and brilliant scholar. He was exposed to very severe competition, and graduated among the highest in 1865, with a very exceptional record for Greek scholarship. He then entered Trinity College, Cambridge, Eng., where his talents at once asserted themselves. It is unquestionably through him that the Hellenists of England first became aware of the immense addition to their resources made by Professor Goodwin, and convinced of serious defects in their own training. Mr. Anderson's single-hearted devotion to classical study was somewhat weakened by the fascinating social atmosphere of Trinity; and he paid much attention to the philosophical and social problems of the day, as investigated in the famous club of the Cambridge "Apostles." He took his degree at Cambridge, in 1869, and then studied some time at Heidelberg and Berlin. In 1870 he was appointed tutor, and in 1873 assistant-professor at Harvard College. His teaching gave a new and powerful impulse to Greek study. It was absurd to call Greek as taught by him a dead language. It was alive: not through any gushing æstheticism, or uncritical perusal; but alive because taught thoroughly, and brought in all its parts — critical, grammatical, literary, historical — right to the inmost minds of his pupils. He was also active outside of the class-room; active in forming and carrying out intelligent schemes for increasing the usefulness of the College, and active as a genial and sympathizing friend to the students. But the devotion to his studies and his friendships was too close for his health, whose laws he sadly disregarded, though with a constitution naturally weak. He was obliged to make frequent visits to Europe, which he enjoyed intensely, but with little gain; and the Corporation was obliged to accept his resignation in 1878. Since then he has lived chiefly at Leipsic, pursuing his favorite studies, but with constantly failing health. His death leaves Harvard College weaker by a most loyal son and servant, and inflicts an irreparable loss upon American scholarship, which it was his constant aim to enrich from the best stores of other lands and times. — *William Everett, in the Boston Daily Advertiser.*

1865. WALTER HENRY DORR, in Boston, June 16.

He was a son of William B. and Mary Dorr of Boston, and was thirty-seven years of age at the time of his death.

1876. ROBERT WHEATON GUILD, June 9, in Boston.

He was born in Boston, Sept. 28, 1855, and was the eldest son of Charles Eliot Guild (1846), and nephew of President Charles W. Eliot. After his graduation from Harvard, he entered the office of Willett, Hamlen, & Co., merchandise-brokers, remaining there until November, 1879, when an attack of typhoid-fever, followed by pneumonia, compelled him to leave the office. In February, 1880, he went South, but, his health failing to improve, he returned home, where he died within a week after his return. Mr. Guild had endeared himself to all his associates, and by his interest in the welfare and honor of Harvard had won the esteem of all who knew him in College. His friends and classmates mourn the loss of a true friend; a frank, earnest, and high-minded young man.

THE BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER.

BY MOSES KING.

Not unfittingly has it been said that the *Boston Daily Advertiser* is published for the benefit of Harvard University. Whether this is technically true or not, is left uncertain in the mind of even the occasional reader; for the columns of the paper contain the fullest reports of almost every thing done by or in the interest of the University. And there are many reasons for this. The *Advertiser* was first established in 1813 by William W. Clapp, the father of the senior proprietor of the Boston *Daily Journal;* but its foundation is dated from 1814, when it came into the hands of Nathan Hale, the father of Nathan, Alexander, E. E., and Charles Hale, all graduates of Harvard. Mr. Hale established the paper on a basis that put it on an equality with the best and most dignified of American newspapers. His own were the sole utterances of the paper. He wrote all its editorials; and although his brother-in-law Edward Everett, and many other distinguished persons, were in the list of constant contributors, their articles appeared as communications. He always took, as do his successors to-day, the greatest interest in every thing that is likely to result to the highest welfare of the people. It was with this spirit that, in the early days of canals, railroads, etc., he had models made for study in his office, and later became the first president of the Boston and Worcester Railroad. Under his management the paper scrupulously excluded from its advertising and news columns every thing that was in the slightest degree disreputable; and the readers of the *Advertiser* can readily see that Mr. Hale's efforts to conduct a strictly first-class paper have been well seconded by his respective successors.

At Mr. Hale's death, the management passed into the hands of his son Charles Hale, who a few years later associated with himself, as editor and proprietor, another eminent Harvard graduate, Professor Charles F. Dunbar, who is now the dean of the College. Professor Dunbar subsequently became the editor-in-chief, and continued as such until 1869, when his failing health caused him to turn over the office to Delano A. Goddard, a graduate of Yale, who still continues as editor-in-chief, and who for many years has ranked unquestionably among the foremost in the editorial profession. Like his predecessors, Mr. Goddard has always consulted the best interests of the public, and the dignified tone of the *Advertiser* well reflects the high character of its editor. His name is not officially heralded to the public; but in private life it is identified with many historical, literary, charitable, commercial, and other organizations, which show that his thoughts are on the public more than on himself.

Not only in the position of editor-in-chief has the *Advertiser* sought for the most competent men, but its staff is made up of persons admirably suited to their work. If those now living who have been and are its editors, writers, reporters, and paid correspondents were brought together, they would form a notable gathering of distinguished persons. It is impossible here to sketch any of the past *attachés*, and barely possible to mention a few of those most prominently identified with the present editorial staff. The managing editor of the news department is Edwin M. Bacon, who was brought up in the *Advertiser* office, and then became connected with the New-York *Times*, of which he is now a correspondent. He then became a proprietor and chief editor of the Boston *Globe*, and made of it a high-toned paper. But finally, after a wide experience in newspaper-work, he has returned to the staff of the *Advertiser*. Among the editors are Alphonso Ross, one of the proprietors of the paper, with which he has been connected for the past thirty-one years, and for the past ten years one of its chief writers on finance; Walter Allen, a graduate of Yale, and the able Washington correspondent; Edward Stanwood of Bowdoin College; Henry A. Clapp and F. I. Gray of Harvard College; C. W. Ernst of Brown University; Herbert A. Bridgman of Amherst College; Henry N. Sheldon of Colby University; and others. The correspondents abroad and throughout this country are generally men of distinction. For special work, specialists are always employed; and thus it is that the paper contains, not only full reports of the current news of the world and valuable opinions on the questions of the day, but that all its matter is presented in a thorough and trustworthy manner.

One distinguishing feature of the *Advertiser* is the purity of its opinions. The owners contract with one another that under no circumstances will they allow any pecuniary considerations whatever to influence its expressions. By reason of its stanch support of the Republican party, many persons suppose that the greater part of the *Advertiser* is owned by prominent politicians. This is not the fact. The editors and managers are the chief proprietors of the paper. For the past seventeen years the business manager has been Edwin F. Waters, to whose management a great part of the pecuniary success of the paper is attributed. From the brief sketch above given, it can be seen that it is not strange that the *Advertiser*, now the oldest daily paper in Boston, has built up, and maintained for three-quarters of a century, a large circulation among the most cultured people of the United States.

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